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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

PONOMAREV AT MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL JOURNALISTS

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 7, Jul 84 pp 56-57

[Article by Igor' Yevgen'yev: "We Live on One Planet"]

[Text] On 4 and 5 May in Moscow, there was a meeting of the chief editors and other leading workers of communist and revolutionary-democratic newspapers and journals. They were invited by the editor's office of PRAVDA to celebrate Soviet Press Day. B.N. Ponomarev, candidate for membership in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the meeting. He passed on to the participants the warm greetings and best wishes of the CPSU Central Committee and K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He also informed the foreign guests of the CPSU's assessment of the current international situation, of the efforts of the USSR to overcome the military threat created by the actions of the current U.S. administration and of the activity of the USSR to develop and improve socialist society.

Today, when we have become witnesses to new aggressive intentions of the international reaction and we are encountering an unprecedented orgy of militaristic passions and a massed campaign of lies against the countries of socialism, there is in our uneasy times an uncommon increase in the responsibility of journalists and the entire democratic press to unmask the militaristic doctrines and the slandering of the participants in the movement for peace and against nuclear blackmail. It is the duty of every honorable journalist, said the participants in the meeting, to oppose the "crusade" against communism through the word of truth, the main weapon of our profession. V. G. Afanas'ev, chief editor of PRAVDA and chairman of the board of the USSR Union of Journalists, told of these very important tasks of the Soviet press and of the activities of PRAVDA.

"As communists, we must speak plainly. Those in the capitalist countries who would like to choose the easy way could do that by declaring that the USSR and the United States are 'equally responsible' for the arms race in the world. In that case, it is possible to receive the applause of the bourgeoisie," declared Alf Levenborg, representative of the Swedish newspaper NORSHENSFLAMMAN. "But such a position will never correspond to the true role of the communist press. We must speak the truth, even

if that provokes the wrath of the bourgeois society. We must speak clearly about how the U.S. administration is unwinding another spiral in the arms race and how the USSR is doing all that it can to put an end to this extraordinarily dangerous development."

It would seem that it should be clear to every sensible person that nuclear war, the plans for which are being worked out in detail at NATO headquarters, can mean only one thing: the destruction of all humanity. But sanity is not greatly esteemed by imperialist geopoliticians and military strategists. They are convinced that it is possible to survive nuclear war, to sit it out in antinuclear bunkers constructed for the "elite" of the Western world. These preachers of catastrophe are casting down upon the Philistines a powerful charge of imperialist propaganda, thinking that the ordinary man, bewildered by the consequences of the economic crisis in the West and deceived by the daily "brainwashing" and the anti-communist insinuations, will believe the monstrous fabrications about "clean devastation," "a humane weapon" and about the possibility of a "limited" nuclear confrontation. That is precisely the purpose of the open or veiled rattling of the weapon of death, which is combined with the verbal game of "love for peace" and "peaceful initiatives." The "new initiatives" of R. Reagan, as he claims, are to contribute to bridling the arms race. The facts tell a different story. The United States deployed the first contingent of nuclear missiles of the type "Pershing 2" and cruise missiles on the territory of their allies in Western Europe and their deployment is continuing.

"At the same time, the president of the United States is continuing to use the word 'dialog' in every possible way, as if it were not he himself who repeatedly called for a break in the dialog with the socialist countries. In Washington, very likely, they think that through the song of the brand-new sirens they can mislead us. But is Reagan's song really so peaceful?" asked Zdenek Gorzheni, chief editor of the Czech newspaper RUDE PRAVO, in addressing the participants. "It is not words that are important, but deeds. The amassing of first-strike nuclear missiles is a fact that every person must contend with who does not want to hide his head in the sand like an ostrich."

The representatives of the press of the socialist countries noted that one cannot sit idly by and watch how new U.S. missiles are being deployed near our western borders. Countermeasures on the basis of cooperation in the defense area have been taken in the interests of ensuring the security of the USSR and the entire socialist camp and also for the purpose of maintaining the military-strategic balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. These measures have nothing to do with a threat to use force but are a reaction to the actions of imperialist countries. There is no other way. Only the restoration of the situation prevailing prior to the deployment of new American missiles in Europe, said Guenter Schabovskiy (NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, GDR), makes it possible to renew the talks, and that is the reason for our demand: stop the deployment and remove from Western Europe the first-strike missiles that have already been deployed!

At the Moscow meeting, many representatives of the democratic press spoke of the growing strength of the antiwar movement. "Despite the continuous massed propaganda offensives and attacks and despite the fact that they are waving the bogey of the 'red danger' and are appealing to patriotism," said Pat Beril (DAILY WORLD, United States), "the instigators of war in the White House cannot successfully carry on a campaign against peace-loving dispositions." "The peace movement is alive," announced Hubert Raichel (UNSERE ZEIT, FRG). "Communists are showing to the peoples of the world the way to turn away from the arms race toward disarmament and away from mass unemployment toward the creation of jobs. This is a program of action, combining the struggle for peace and jobs with the campaign in defense of social and democratic gains and for the participation of working people in making political decisions."

Indeed, peace and employment are two basic questions of concern to people. They are the two main subjects that are now at the center of the political struggle and therefore at the center of attention of the democratic press of capitalist and developing countries. Military and political adventurism is invariably linked with an increase in the economic oppression and extreme exploitation of the working masses. The disbanding of trade unions, mass layoffs, wage cuts and reductions in social security payments, refusal of medical aid and a failure to satisfy the vital needs of people lead, in the final analysis, to an increase in resistance to the internal and external policies of the governments of the imperialist countries and to an understanding of the need for a united and cohesive struggle for a dignified human existence and for peace.

"Our world belongs to all of humanity," said Eoin O'Meraku (IRISH SOCIALIST, Ireland), "and not to financial ringleaders, militarists or insane aggressors." It is especially important to understand this now, for our planet is completely saturated with terrible weapons. Any mistake, any adventuristic step can lead to a nuclear conflagration. Time cannot wait. We live on one planet and it is home for all of us. People are born and they die, the seasons of the year follow one another and the generations change. All of this determines the eternal movement of time and the movement of life. A person arrives in the world through suffering, and we associate joy and happiness with his birth, but also anxiety and concern that that still-fragile sprout does not wither. For the thread of life can be broken so easily....

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INTERNATIONAL

FRG, OTHER EUROPEANS SEEN TO HAVE OWN AGENDAS FOR EUROMISSILES

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by V. Mikhnovich, candidate of historical sciences: "Calculations and Miscalculations: What Lurks Behind the Deployment of New American Missiles in Europe"]

[Text] There is nothing surprising in the fact that the current U.S. administration is trying to get from its NATO allies strict fulfillment of the decision to deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe. It sees the expansion of the number of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles on the European continent as the shortest path to implementing its fundamental strategic goal--the achievement of military superiority so as to be able to exert political pressure on socialist and other countries from a position of strength, and in the event of war to decide in the shortest time and by force of arms the outcome of the historical competition between socialism and capitalism to the advantage of the latter.

It is well known that the FRG ruling circles have readily taken up the deployment of new U.S. nuclear weapons on West German soil. Anyone who has carefully followed the evolution of that country's foreign policy will not fail to see that with the help of this action Bonn has hoped to gain access for the Bundeswehr to nuclear missiles.

In the opinion of many experts the FRG is presently in a position to produce nuclear weapons itself. The country has 15 nuclear power plants in operation with a total capacity of about 10 million kWh, and it is planned for the number of them to grow to 35 by 1990. About 3000 kg of plutonium can be accumulated annually from the operation of these power plants. Extensive research on nuclear topics is being conducted, and about 20 major scientific centers are engaged in them. However, the 1954 Paris accords are still in force, and impose limitations on the FRG regarding the production of nuclear weapons, missiles and long-range aircraft. The newspaper STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG has written that in Bonn's opinion this "discrimination" should be eliminated so as to establish equality of partnership within NATO. The ruling circles of a number of countries of the North Atlantic bloc, which approve the revanchist and militaristic orientation of Bonn's current policy, have also actively come out in favor of abolishing these limitations.

Accomplishing this, however, is not so easy. The peoples of Europe well remember into what a bloody shambles German fascism plunged the world, and are decisively against abolition of the above mentioned limitations. FRG ruling circles see a way out of this situation specifically via the country's active participation in achieving U.S. plans for so-called "collective defense." In conformity with them the Bundeswehr is already armed with delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons, and its units have been training for many years on U.S. and Canadian ranges on ways and methods of employing these weapons. There are even nuclear warheads for these delivery vehicles. According to a report of the magazine STERN there are more than 5,000 nuclear warheads located in the FRG, of which 2,500 are designated for the Bundeswehr. The United States exercises control over them, but this, in the opinion of Western experts, is only a formality. In crisis situations nuclear warheads will be made available to the Bundeswehr.

New intermediate-range nuclear weapons are no exception in this regard. In January 1979, long before the adoption of NATO's "dual decision," the British newspaper MANCHESTER GUARDIAN reported that "In case of necessity, agreement could be obtained for the participation of West Germany and other countries in the control of these systems, and in certain instances for them to be put at the disposal of the FRG." And recently the U.S. newspaper THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, in reviewing the feasibility of transferring new missiles to the allies, in its turn wrote: "One method could be for the United States to sell or lease to the Europeans the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles presently located in Western Europe."

Against this background the position of the United Kingdom and France is surprising, since they are the most ardent advocates of the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe. But the surprise vanishes when you see what goals they are pursuing in this way. Both France and the United Kingdom believe that they will succeed, through the presence of American first-strike weapons on European soil, in harnessing U.S. strategic forces for the defense of their own interests. C. Cheysson, the French minister of foreign affairs, has stated along this line: "Maintenance of the American nuclear deterrence potential and its steady updating to the extent necessary is, in our opinion, of critical importance." France and the United Kingdom, with the aid of the American missile presence in Europe also count on prolonging the existence of NATO, within the framework of which they are to a certain extent in a position to control West German militarism.

Moreover, in order to hold the FRG in check, France is ready to share nuclear responsibility with it. The French newspaper LE MONDE has written: "Progress in the area of defense will be attained not thanks to conventional weapons or to strategic nuclear weapons, but thanks to intermediate range weapons and with the aid of the double-key system... This system could become the nucleus of a Franco-West German, and later of a European, defense policy." At the same time, France, which is not a member of the NATO military organization, intends to play the role of the little nuclear balance weight, and depending on the selection of weights on the scale, can tilt it one way or the other.

Obviously, in fighting for the deployment of the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles the Western European NATO countries are all seeking particular strategic military advantages for themselves. But it is also clear that the United States intends to use its new missiles only for its own interests. Even when the North Atlantic Treaty was being signed, the United States took exception to anything automatic in the matter of providing assistance to one another in the event of a threat to one of the bloc members. The goal of the U.S. ruling circles has been, and still is, something else --to establish in Europe (and also in Asia) such a balance of political and military forces as to induce the governments of the region to have to deal constantly with each other, and to enable Washington in all cases to serve as the umpire. Laying the foundations of a similar foreign policy strategy, the militant U.S. ideologist, R. Strausz-Hupe, wrote back in 1945: "The foundation of this policy will be regional balance of forces in Asia and Europe, while without being in any way tied down, the power of the United States, being at both ends of Eurasia, will hold the overall balance in its hands."

Many in the West believe that in deploying new intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe the United States is, so to speak, facilitating the establishment of a material base for a "unified European defense." But discussions of this kind of defense are a kind of screen, under cover of which Washington is turning the Western European NATO countries into its hostages in the event of nuclear war, and implicating them in the conduct of its aggressive policy on a global scale. These countries can be drawn against their will into any U.S. adventure only because they have on their territory nuclear weapons under the control of the U.S. authorities. Convincing evidence as to how this real threat is are the Near East war of 1973, when the United States, without consulting its allies, used airfields in Western Europe for shipments to Israel; the covertly prepared aggression against Grenada; and finally Directive No 59, which instructs the commander of U.S. armed forces in Europe to employ "tactical" nuclear weapons in the event communication with the president is "ruptured" in the initial stage of a nuclear conflict. The nuclear first strike which the United States is planning to launch against the Soviet Union may turn out to be a strike against the allies of the United States themselves. Somebody should be giving serious thought to this.

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CSO: 1807/259

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

ECUADORAN CP OFFICIAL IN BAKU--(AZERINFORM)--Efrain Alvares, Ecuadoran Communist Party Central Committee secretary and executive committee member and member of the national House of Representatives, is visiting Azerbaijan. He is in our country at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. On 13 July S. Ch. Kasumova, Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee secretary, received Efrain Alvares. On 14 July E. Alvares left for Moscow. [Excerpts]
[Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 14 Jul 84 p 3]

CSO: 1807/299

NATIONAL

CHIKIN STRESSES ROLE OF YOUNG GENERATION IN COUNTRY'S FUTURE

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by Valentin Chikin: "Go to Youth! Reading Lenin Again"; words in upper case are in italics in source]

[Text] Two decisive events in our young people's life came together within these few July days. A comprehensive decree of the CPSU Central Committee extending the entire system of party leadership of the Komsomol and of indoctrinating young people has just been published. The document's main idea is that Vladimir Il'ich Lenin's historical precept to "study communism!" is now assuming ever greater urgency. The other event is the approaching sixtieth anniversary of the naming of the glorious Youth League with the great name of Lenin.

Lenin's historical legacy—with keen attention we reread today the ardent and wise pages of the great legacy regarding the education of the younger generation. It is impossible not to be astonished by their inexhaustible timeliness. One would think that Vladimir Il'ich is formulating tasks of the present moment, analyzing the current situation in a discussion, and jotting down notes in a letter on a specific question of developed practice. But he adds to the words a certain factor common to all mankind, and the wise truth passes over decades and now applies directly to us. He was always carried upward in his thoughts toward socialist maturity when he thought of young people. And he frankly confessed to close comrades in the revolutionary cause: "OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FUTURE GREATLY CONCERNS ME."

As far back as the years before the Komsomol's birth, the party advocated the independent character of youth societies. Vladimir Il'ich was firmly convinced that "WITHOUT COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE, YOUNG PEOPLE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO MAKE GOOD SPECIALISTS OUT OF THEMSELVES OR BE PREPARED TO LEAD SOCIALISM FORWARD." Insisting on the organizational independence of youth leagues, Vladimir Il'ich also advocates the complete freedom of comradely criticism of their mistakes and omissions: "WE MUST NOT FLATTER YOUNG PEOPLE." The criticism itself must be curative, the help must be patient, and corrections are achieved primarily by persuasion and not by order and "struggle." The party develops the planned, systematic character of its guidance of youth activity from Vladimir Il'ich's richest personal experience. Its approach is especially thorough and thoughtful today when fundamental processes of

the improvement of developed socialism are being activated, when the situation of the confrontation of two world systems is aggravated, and when it is necessary to provide a qualitatively new level of the entire matter of educating young people.

The first question that the Bolshevik Lenin invariably puts to himself when coming into contact with one group or another of young people is: "WHAT ARE THEIR POLITICAL CONVICTIONS?" He does not trust those who are revolutionaries through feelings and does not see special benefit from the same messengers of leftist phrasiology. He warns young people who want to be "revolutionized" that "REVOLUTIONARY FEELING ALONE CANNOT ESTABLISH AN IDEOLOGICAL SOCIETY: A SOCIALIST IDEAL IS NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL." He believes that it is necessary to put "THE DEVELOPMENT OF...A TOTAL AND CONSISTENT WORLD VIEW AND A SERIOUS FAMILIARIZATION WITH MARXISM" first and foremost.

We should remember that to learn communism is a difficult task; a whole series of perils is lying in wait for a young person in this path. "IF THE STUDY OF COMMUNISM JUST CONSISTED OF MASTERING WHAT IS STATED IN COMMUNIST WORKS, BOOKS, AND PAMPHLETS" (and as a matter of fact, we agree that the temptation to reduce the matter to this is always lying in wait for us), "THEN IT WOULD BE TOO EASY TO PRODUCE COMMUNIST DOGMATISTS OR BRAGGARTS, AND THIS WOULD FREQUENTLY BRING US HARM AND DAMAGE..."

And he reiterates to himself and each party member to always help young people analyze and recognize the social processes that they observe and into which they are drawn one way or another, to measure them by the standard of Marxist truth, and to work out a precise position.

The whole range of ties with young people and the whole spectrum of forms of work with them must be subordinate to the main goal of the development and formation of a communist world outlook and class consciousness. Some think that class consciousness requires a deadly attack on White Guard redoubts or "elucidation of relationships" with the kulak. At the same time, Vladimir Il'ich also sees in the fostering of a class tempering stable immunity against all kinds of bourgeois ideological rot, no matter what kind of camouflage it wore: fashionable "isms" or fashionable trousers. One of the basic concerns of mature party members is to guard young people against any kind of "false friends."

Vladimir Il'ich sees the fundamental question of the communist education of young people in the application of young people's energy, strength, and knowledge to the practical reconstruction of life. He calls the Komsomol members of the 20's "THE FIRST BUILDERS OF COMMUNIST SOCIETY AMONG MILLIONS OF BUILDERS." He reveals to them the meaning of how one should "TURN COMMUNISM FROM PREPARED STUDIED FORMULAS, ADVICE, PRESCRIPTIONS, AND INSTRUCTIONS TO SOMETHING LIVING THAT UNITES OUR IMMEDIATE WORK." But this drawing in of millions into the creative process cannot proceed automatically or painlessly. To cultivate a new attitude toward work and to overcome ingrained, tenacious social defects is not at all easier than to overcome Kolchak or Wrangel. It is necessary to put conscientious discipline in

place of drill, Soviet collectivism in place of artel organizations, and craftsmanship, proud professionalism, highest productivity, enthusiasm, and genuine work efficiency in place of artisanship and self-seeking..."BUT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO CREATE COMMON WORK RIGHT AWAY," Vladimir Il'ich warns. "THIS MUST BE WORKED OUT, SUFFERED FOR, AND CREATED."

The contribution of the young generation, who receives the latest knowledge, the latest technology, and the latest work organization, is viewed by Vladimir Il'ich as being exceptionally great. Young people are capable of performing large-scale deeds. The Komsomol for example, at once presented itself at the fronts of electrification and construction. But Lenin knows how to see each large-scale deed through myriads of small deeds because the main significance lies in GENERAL and UNIVERSAL transformation. He brings epochal changes "down to earth" to the everyday work of a pair of Komsomol hands and brings national programs to the level of a small cell's specific task with astonishing precision. He hears the poetry of the communist dream even in a tiny everyday success. He exhorts the Komsomol to "PUT ALL TASKS OF ITS STUDY IN SUCH A WAY THAT EACH DAY IN ANY VILLAGE, IN ANY CITY, YOUNG PEOPLE WOULD ACCOMPLISH A PARTICULAR TASK OF COMMON WORK IN PRACTICE EVEN IF IT IS THE SMALLEST OR SIMPLEST ONE. And in this Il'ich reveals the general success of communist construction.

Youth has the broadest rights in socialist society. Vladimir Il'ich instructed all organs of authority to strictly observe them, not to solve the problems of youth behind its back, and not to limit its interests in anything. Moreover, caring about constant improvement in management of production and the government, Vladimir Il'ich always looks at the maturing development of the working class. He calls on party members to go down deeper and to draw in youth more boldly.

Lenin brings the whole matter of forming a new man--education, vocational training, and creative development--into the fostering of communist morals in him. According to Vladimir Il'ich, this upbringing must not consist of flattering youth with charming speeches and rules on morality but rather of the struggle against veiled and obvious exploiters, against egoists, against petty property owners, and "AGAINST THE PSYCHOLOGY AND HABITS THAT SAY: I GET MY PROFIT AND DO NOT CARE ABOUT ANYTHING ELSE." Precisely the attitude toward property primarily reveals a person's moral principles. The new morals assert themselves precisely in the struggle with vestiges of the past. The moral qualities of a forming communist personality are not "stored up" but fight. Communist conviction, social involvement, Soviet patriotism, responsibility for common work, collectivism, industriousness, and respect for law and man cannot manifest themselves in any other way.

Delegates of the first Komsomol Congress who visited Vladimir Il'ich were frankly surprised that among all of Lenin's questions there were many that could be considered inappropriate in the situation of devastation and fronts... How do young people relax? How do they amuse themselves? Do they go to clubs and libraries? Are there instruments available for amateur orchestras? Do young people take trips to the forest? Do they take boat rides? Do they play skittles or chess? What songs do they like? What people from the past do they admire? Whom do they want to imitate?...

At any opportunity--at a meeting with the young Dynamos or Kashin youth and in conversation with students at the Higher State Artistic-Technical Workshops or with Kremlin students--Vladimir Il'ich is always interested in how young people relax. Such close attention to leisure time explains his deep interest in the spiritual content of the life of Soviet youth. Leisure time influences the formation of personality during youth more than at any other time. Either you lead a dissipated life, filling it with questionable diversions and empty pastimes or you strengthen yourself with sports, develop your talents, and take an interest in creative work and understanding the masterpieces of human culture and spirit. Either you destroy yourself or discover the true happiness of being and become an outstanding personality...

But in youth people are not as wise as one would wish. It is absolutely necessary for a good adviser, an authoritative older friend, a true leader and guide, to be alongside.

"GO TO YOUTH!" exclaims Vladimir Il'ich with emphasis, when during the decisive moments of the first Russian revolution he encounters some leaders without armies or confused organizers who are wallowing in wonderful intentions and projects but are lacking dependable aids and fighting executors. "GO TO YOUTH!...THIS IS THE ONE ALL-SAVING MEANS. OTHERWISE, I SWEAR, YOU WILL BE TOO LATE (I SEE THIS IN EVERYTHING) AND END UP WITH 'SCIENTIFIC' NOTES, PLANS, DESIGNS, SCHEMES, AND MAGNIFICENT PRESCRIPTIONS BUT WITHOUT ORGANIZATION AND WITHOUT A VITAL CAUSE. GO TO YOUTH."

Lenin's same call is also heard on the eve of October and at the very threshold of the new socialist world. The party also appeals to youth leaders and organizers with the same call today, when a sharp turn is taking place toward increasing everyday specific organizational and indoctrinational work with young people. "It is important for Komsomol workers to strengthen ties with the masses of youth," emphasizes Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, "to subordinate their activity to the creation of a lively creative atmosphere in all primary organizations. An increase in the Komsomol's role in the indoctrination of the younger generation, in forming in each young person high ideological and moral-political culture and a strong immunity against the influence of bourgeois ideology and any kind of forms of philistine consumer psychology, and in accomplishing the tasks that the party gives it greatly depends precisely on this."

The present generation of young Leninists is the first reinforcement entering independent life under the conditions of developed socialism. It has unprecedented possibilities, and large steps in the development of society in the immediate future as well as up to the beginning of the new century rely on its intellectual force and spiritual might, creative potential, and labor conscience. It will realize mankind's most cherished dream about a new society. This is why this task of developing more vital effective forms and methods of indoctrinating youth which are solidly based on the firm ideological principles of Lenin's vivifying legacies is now put forward so decisively. That is why this is becoming a general party task and that is why the specific personal contribution of each communist is necessary here.

REGIONAL

VAYNO ADDRESS AT PLENUM

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 2 Jun 84 pp 1-3

/Speech by K. G. Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, at the 14th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia: "On the Results of the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Stemming From the Plenum's Decisions and From the Propositions and Conclusions Contained in the Speech by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at it"

/Text The Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee held in April examined the most important problems of our country's state and social life. Then the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the new 11th convocation formed supreme organs of state management. In an atmosphere of complete unanimity deputies elected Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, as chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The decision to elect Comrade K. U. Chernenko to this high post is based on the experience of party and state construction in the last few years and meets the supreme interests of Soviet society. It also embodies the recognition of Comrade K. U. Chernenko's rich life and political experience, organizational talent and outstanding business-like qualities. Party members and all the workers of our republic, wholly supporting the decision of the country's Supreme Soviet, wish Konstantin Ustinovich great success in his responsible and multifaceted work for the good of the party and the people.

In his big and profound speech at the Plenum of the Central Committee Comrade K. U. Chernenko, proceeding from the aims of the 26th CPSU Congress, substantiated the ways of enhancing the role of soviets of people's deputies in the implementation of the party line and gave a fundamental evaluation of the tasks connected with the development of public education.

The documents of the plenum and the session, as well as subsequent speeches by Comrade K. U. Chernenko at the first meeting of the newly elected Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and at a meeting with the collective of the Moscow Serp i Molot Plant, armed us with a well-defined program of actions and directed party organizations, Soviet organs and all the country's workers toward the solution of key problems in the development of our society at the present stage, fuller utilization of the capabilities of the socialist economy and further strengthening of organization, order and discipline.

The problems discussed at the plenum and the session--economic development, increase in the efficiency of work of soviets and improvement in the public education system--directly concern every person, all of us. Therefore, these documents were received with such profound interest by all the workers in the country and in our republic.

The large scale and significance of the tasks now set for us, on which it will be necessary to work in real earnest, will require a big exertion of efforts, an increase in responsibility, a profound consideration of actions and soundness and specificity in organizational work.

On the eve of the plenum, despite the fact that he was very busy, Comrade K. U. Chernenko found time to receive me for a talk. Konstantin Ustinovich was interested in finding out how things were going in Estonia, on what problems we were working and how the assignments of the five-year plan concerning basic directions in the economy and social development were being fulfilled. Noting, on the whole, the worthy contribution of the party organization and workers in the republic to the affairs of the entire country, Konstantin Ustinovich asked me to send his warm regards to the party aktiv and to wish it new success in work. I am fulfilling this instruction with great satisfaction.

I

The April Plenum of the Central Committee stressed that we have now reached an extremely crucial milestone, which predetermines the success of the five-year plan as a whole to a decisive degree. Moreover, the foundation for the next 12th Five-Year Plan is now being established. Therefore, we are examining the results of work during this year with such heightened attention, weighing all our "pluses" and "minuses" and striving to uncover "bottlenecks" and omissions and to promptly take measures to eliminate them.

What are the results of our work?

If taken as a whole, they are not bad. In practice, all economic sectors have ensured the fulfillment of the state plan and socialist obligations. According to the forecast estimate, throughout the industry during the 5 months that have passed since the beginning of the year above-plan output worth more than 40 million rubles will be produced and labor productivity will exceed planned productivity by 2.5 percent. During the first quarter production costs were lowered, in addition to the planned assignment, by 0.6 percent. In other words, the republic copes successfully with the party's additional assignment brought forth at the December (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Animal husbandry workers have attained good results. Builders and transport and communication workers have worked quite well. Socialist obligations for the output of consumer goods, retail trade turnover and domestic services for the public are fulfilled confidently. Big efforts on the part of labor collectives, purposeful work by party, Soviet and economic organs and public organizations and further strengthening of discipline and organization are behind these results.

At the same time, we must clearly see the unsolved problems and the unsatisfactory situation at some national economic sections. We still have enterprises, organizations and farms that do not cope with plans, not to mention the fulfillment of socialist obligations. A persistent and stubborn fight for an improvement in the qualitative indicators of production has by no means been organized everywhere.

During 4 months of this year 27 industrial associations and enterprises, that is, every eighth, did not ensure the fulfillment of the adopted obligations for an above-plan growth of 1 percent in labor productivity and six of them did not even attain what was envisaged by the plan. During the first quarter 79 enterprises, or every third, did not attain a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ percent in production costs in addition to the plan and 20 of them also disrupted the plan fulfillment. There are also many such organizations in construction and transport. As a result, we failed to obtain output worth millions of rubles and, consequently, the profit that we could expect.

We must especially dwell on the problem of reduction in production costs. It must be confessed that this indicator has long been kept in the background and to this day is underestimated by some economic managers. It is rarely mentioned when current results of activity are reviewed and winners in socialist competition are determined. At the same time, production costs, as if in focus, illuminate all the work on an increase in economic efficiency, a rational utilization of raw materials, supplies, fuel and energy and a reduction in rejects and unproductive expenditures. This, if you wish, is an indicator of the standard of production and of skills in the management of economic affairs.

However, let us take, for example, the Pykh'yala Plant. There during the first quarter, instead of a reduction in production costs, the opposite occurred--production costs were higher than planned. What lies behind this? Rejects, utilization of more expensive materials and excess over the estimate of non-productive expenditures. All this was a heavy burden on production costs and disclosed how many shortcomings still existed in the plant's operation.

Or let us take the Estonbumprom Association. An overexpenditure of power resources occurred there and material expenditures were high. The plant paid a substantial fine for the use of water in excess of the limit. As a result, planned production costs were exceeded by 311,000 rubles. The indicator of production costs again reflected mismanagement.

The majority of the enterprises that have not coped with the obligations for a decrease in production costs have quite a high level of fulfillment of the plan for sales, contractual obligations, labor productivity and output of articles in the superior quality category. This fact shows that the first principle of socialist management--to strive for maximum results with minimum expenditures--is by no means observed everywhere. The opinion that the plan can be fulfilled at any price, regardless of expenditures, still exists here and there. We must resolutely fight against such views.

The striving on the part of some of our managers to rectify the situation through an artificial increase in the prices of their output is still viable. Instead of painstaking work on reducing losses and nonproductive expenditures, which, incidentally, totaled more than 1½ million rubles during the first quarter alone, and instead of an extensive fight for lowering production costs and, thereby, increasing profit, energy is spent primarily on obtaining higher prices of their output. It seems that the Committee for Prices must more strictly defend state interests, be more principled and not give in to pressure on the part of the enterprises and ministries that approach this subjectively, giving priority to local interests.

The situation with production costs must be rectified and as soon as possible. The Ministry of Light Industry (Comrade Yu. Kraft), where during the first quarter 11 out of 23 associations and enterprises did not ensure a decrease of ½ percent in production costs and two enterprises (the Factory imeni 1 Dekabrya and the Lina Association) even tolerated an increase in the cost of output, as compared with the plan, should pay special attention to this. The situation with production costs is also unsatisfactory in the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry (ministers V. Klauson and V. Rayevskiy) and in the Ministry of Procurement. As yet many enterprises of Union subordination do not fulfill their obligations for lowering expenditures and saving material resources.

Party committees, sectorial divisions of the Central Committee and all economic organs should more deeply investigate the essence of processes occurring in the economy and map out and implement effective measures for an increase in production efficiency. At this stage this is the most important task. All of us should have the healthy sense of dissatisfaction with what has been attained and the aspiration to improve the situation. If to be completely frank, it must be said that the good results of past months, which we discuss today, to some extent are also due to some attendant factors. First, the republic worked 2 days more than last year, which meant that part of the increase was obtained extensively. Second, a great deal of livestock, which for various reasons had not been delivered during the past year, arrived for processing from farms at the beginning of the year. All this was reflected in the plan overfulfillment figures. However, we no longer foresee "saving" factors ahead and we can rely only on a qualitative improvement in work.

Under no circumstances should we lower the exacting requirements for the observance of state planning discipline. Demand should be placed equally on managers of enterprises, organizations, industrial and construction ministries and departments and on managers of material and technical supply organs and transport organizations. Uninterrupted and efficient work of sectors producing products largely depends on an improvement in the affairs in these spheres.

We still have a narrow departmental approach: the harmful habit of shifting the responsibility from ourselves to others. Some call this "shoving techniques." Industrial workers put the blame on railroad workers and railroad workers on industry workers. Everyone is looking for shortcomings in each other and both parties seemingly have more than enough arguments. However, mutual accusations have never been beneficial. Is it not better to overcome difficulties by common efforts, trying to understand and help each other, especially as we have good examples of harmonious and friendly work? For a

number of years the Estonian Railroad Department has successfully cooperated with the Krengol'mskaya Manufaktura Combine, the Baltic GRES and other enterprises engaged in the development of their transport shops, has utilized advanced methods, has coped well with railroad car processing and has shortened their idle time. These enterprises have often been winners in the republic socialist competition for a better utilization of the rolling stock.

At the same time, layovers of cars at sidings of a number of enterprises of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Procurement and the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply are increasing. There are also serious shortcomings in the work of the railroad workers themselves. The organization of maintenance work and the utilization of the rolling stock are not yet at the proper level. The Yulemiste Goods Station has not been placed in full operation to this day. Yet these are the potentials that can be activated in a short time.

We will discuss in brief the situation in agriculture. Spring sowing has been completed. On the whole, it has been carried out in an organized manner and at the best time. The structure of sown areas has been improved. Now feed procurement is next. We must utilize last year's good experience in hay mowing, maximally load equipment, flexibly vary technology depending on the weather and organize patronage help during the most intense days.

Our livestock breeders are entering the last month of the first half-year, having quite a good reserve. The productivity of livestock has risen. On the basis of the results of 5 months milk purchases have increased by 5 percent, as compared to the same period of last year, and livestock and poultry purchases, by 27 percent. Now with the transition to pastures it is important to maintain high rates, to obtain more output with cheap feed and to fight for the attainment of the level of the five-year plan in the sale of milk and meat to the state.

We have potentials for this. Participants in the recent economic conference on the problems of the agroindustrial complex pointed them out. The republic's Agroprom, rayon party committees and rayon agroindustrial associations should immediately begin the solution of problems raised at the conference, in particular problems concerning overcoming departmentalism.

Thus, 7 months of stepped-up labor for the fulfillment of the 1984 state plan and our socialist obligations are ahead of us. Although a good deal has been done, main work still awaits us.

I wish to repeat the words of Konstantin Ustonovich Chernenko uttered at the April Plenum of the Central Committee: "... It will be correct if all of us, each one of us, forbid ourselves any weakness whatsoever. Concern and, if you wish, even anxiety for the state plan should not leave us for a minute."

II

Problems of improvement in the activity of soviets occupy an important place at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, in the speech by Comrade K. U. Chernenko at it and in his address at the meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the country. The leading role in the further improvement

in socialist democracy and in the entire political system of our society is assigned to them. The full implementation of the Leninist principle of the unity of legislation, management and control depends on them. They should also be responsible for economic development in their cities and rayons, keep the fulfillment of general state programs in their field of vision and know and more fully meet people's requirements and needs. In brief, no matter what aspect of our life is taken, essentially, the soviet is responsible for all. Therefore, the ability of Soviet authorities to correctly select the key points of application of efforts, to determine the most significant, main tasks and to concentrate attention and energy on them is especially important.

At the Plenum of the Central Committee Comrade K. U. Chernenko noted that the available vast potential of soviets was not yet realized fully. For example, some soviets reconcile themselves with the fact that ministries and departments increase only production capacities on their territories and build new shops, avoiding expenditures on the development of the social sphere and the construction of housing, municipal service projects and so forth. Thereby, economic managers do not fulfill their direct obligations not only to the city or settlement where they are located, but also to their workers, because they are not concerned with their normal living conditions.

Nevertheless, executive committees of local soviets often do not manifest the necessary exactingness, firmness and quickness in such cases. We will state openly that most omissions and shortcomings in the social and economic development of cities and rayons often are due to the inability of executive committees to fully enjoy their rights and, moreover, available funds, not to reasons of a material order. For example, 640,000 rubles allocated for municipal services and the same amount, for the development of communication have remained unutilized in Kokhtla-Yarve during 3 years of this five-year plan. A total of 512,000 rubles for municipal services and 849,000 rubles envisaged for the development of trade have not been utilized in Tartu. These are sizable funds, which could significantly improve the situation in municipal services. Cases of postponement, more correctly, of an unsubstantiated delay of the planned dates of construction of children's institutions and public health, culture, trade and domestic service projects are not yet isolated.

The soviet of people's deputies is the sole master on its territory. It is obligated, leaning on the force of the law, to correctly combine general state interests, including departmental, with the interests of the city or rayon and its population. Here a great deal depends on the adherence of the workers of the executive committee to principles and on their interest and ability to carry a matter to its conclusion. After all, nonexecution and nonobligation, if people are not made responsible for them and if they can easily get away with them, become common and admissible and, as the saying goes, are in the order of things. Then it is difficult to fight against this.

We must always remember that rights granted to the soviet are, at the same time, its obligations to people. To correctly utilize its powers for the resolution of all matters on its territory--this is the soviet's duty to its voters. If the agendas of sessions of many local soviets are analyzed, it will turn out that the most acute problems at times are not submitted to the

verdict of deputies. Permanent commissions do not always discuss the most topical matters for the city or rayon. In a number of cases deputies and soviet workers complain that they cannot influence the economic manager, at times not even making any attempts in this direction.

Yet we have good experience. For example, the Tallinn City Soviet of People's Deputies practises the cooperation of the funds of enterprises of varying subordination for the fulfillment of tasks concerning the city's overall social and economic development. A program including the construction of 73 projects, among them 23 stores, 4 children's nursery-kindergartens and 7 communication enterprises, has been worked out and approved at a session of the city soviet. A total of 14 projects have already been put into operation at the beginning of this year. Another 20 are being built.

Unfortunately, such experience is utilized and popularized in an extremely slow manner. By common efforts a great deal could be done, especially for the development of the material base of education and public health in rural rayons.

Our local soviets have many urgent concerns. Incidentally, they could give more specific help to the population's private subsidiary farms, whose potentials have by no means been exhausted. It is necessary to more attentively approach the organization of the procurement of surplus products, to provide better incentives for those that sell milk and meat to the state and to assist in the purchase of feed and small-scale mechanization equipment.

It is clear that, without increasing the activity and responsibility of deputies, it will be impossible to fully solve the problems facing soviets.

In our republic 11,300 deputies have been elected to all soviets. This is a vast force. We must see to it that all deputies work creatively, actively and persistently. Using Lenin's words, they "themselves should work, themselves execute their law, themselves check what turns out in life and themselves be directly responsible to their voters."

It is necessary to raise the efficiency of work of soviet sessions. After all, it is precisely here that their essence as democratic organs expressing people's interests and concentrating workers' collective experience is disclosed most fully.

The main shortcoming of the sessions of many soviets lies in the fact that often the preparation for them is made formally. The matter submitted to the session is poorly studied and frequently it is prepared in the executive committee itself, without the enlistment of the aktiv and without a preliminary study of local matters.

Here we also have good experience and traditions. The practice of the Tartu City Executive Committee, which in advance informs the population of the agenda of the forthcoming session and invites all city dwellers to express themselves on a specific matter, deserves approval. As a rule, the executive committee and local newspaper receive many sensible ideas and specific proposals. This helps to develop a more efficient program of actions and enlist the broad public in its implementation.

Recently, we have been talking a great deal about the need to improve the method of work. This also has the most direct relationship to soviets. We must develop in every possible way the business-like, creative principle, which recently has produced sprouts in the activity of our party, Soviet and economic organs.

Of course, it is not so simple to change this method. This is not done in one day, especially as many people, as the saying goes, have the desire, but not enough ability, to work with due regard for present requirements. We would like to repeat once again: The modern, new method in work--organization, initiative and unity of word and deed--must be developed, improved and cultivated, for which it is necessary to consult people more often and to check the efficiency of organizational and educational actions on them. We must discuss what has been and will be done and how. After all, soviets should see and know what the tomorrow of a city or rayon will be and how they will develop. It is necessary to more often utilize the reports of deputies and executives of city and rayon executive committees before the population.

Incidentally, we had many such reports during the period of preparation for the recent elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet. However, it is very important to see to it that reports are organized constantly and that this work is not done from one case to another. Many of our soviets do not have enough constancy and systematization in their relations with people. The preelection campaign is ending and the number of reports by deputies and of addresses by workers of executive committees before the population is being reduced sharply. We must rectify this matter. Our party committees have something to think about here.

Control is a weak spot in the work of many of our soviets. Yet the control function of soviet organs is now put in the forefront.

The deputy's inquiry is a very important means of increasing the effectiveness of control. Meanwhile, the number of inquiries by deputies has even declined recently. Last year local soviets, on the average, received only one inquiry. Obviously, not all deputies are able to utilize their rights sensibly. Some do not always connect them with the obligations of deputies. Yet to address an inquiry to any official at a session and to strive for the elimination of shortcomings are both the deputy's right and duty. We must develop and support the initiative of deputies in every possible way and see to it that they themselves, without prompting, raise the problems that they encounter in life.

The CPSU Central Committee demands that party and soviet organs sharply react to shortcomings and various violations, including those reported in workers' letters. However, this is not the case everywhere.

The mail received at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia indicates that many urgent problems raised by workers could be fully solved locally. For example, one-half of more than 2,000 letters examined in the Central Committee last year concerned problems within the competence of local soviet and economic organs. The number of letters and statements received by

the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the republic's Council of Ministers through higher organs also increased last year. At the same time, almost one-third of the statements and complaints arriving at the Council of Ministers subsequently were resolved positively. What does this say? It says that letters from citizens and their appeals are by no means always examined attentively in local soviet organs. Often specific help is replaced with empty promises. People have to appeal to superior organs and to write letters again and again.

I would like to stress the following: For workers of soviet organs the ability to listen to people and the desire to help them and to look into their requests are the necessary occupational qualities. If they exist, there is also mutual understanding, there is a contact with the population and there are practical results. If a person does not have these qualities, claims, letters and complaints appear and distrust of services increases. One must examine whether this person sits in the right seat and whether he is at all suitable for work with people.

Practice shows that problems concerning the work of soviets and their executive committees are rarely examined by city and rayon party committees. During the period of prelection campaigns, usually, this work is revived, but then, after the elections are held, again dies down. Problems concerning the role of primary party organizations of executive committees in an improvement in the work of the staff and of the divisions of executive committees are discussed rarely.

Another important problem. We must more decisively implement the policy of differentiating the functions of party, soviet and economic organs and eliminating duplication in their work. The Plenum of the Central Committee stressed that for party committees to deal with the economy meant to deal with people. This also fully applies to soviet organs. It is well known that replacement and petty tutelage damp the ardor of personnel and eradicate any initiative and enterprise. We must more resolutely get rid of such a practice and make the necessary corrections in the method of party and soviet work.

In the last few years we have done a great deal to strengthen soviets with politically mature and competent workers possessing everything that is necessary to perform their responsible functions skillfully and competently.

However, there are problems, on whose solution work must be continued. Among soviet workers the number of national economic specialists is still insufficient and there are few economists. There are few women among key workers of executive committees. Not all problems concerning the national composition of executive committees and local soviets have been solved. We must pay the most serious attention to this. After all, the efficiency of work of local soviets, their return and the prestige of the soviet organ depend to a decisive degree on the people that work in our local soviets.

III

The decision of the April Plenum of the Central Committee and of the session of the Supreme Soviet and the subsequently adopted joint decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Council of Ministers profoundly reflected problems of renewal and reorganization of general educational and vocational schools, set specific tasks for party, Soviet and economic organs, refined the goals of education and its new structure and mapped out the ways of improving the labor and moral education of young people and of enhancing the prestige of Soviet teachers.

The important party document, which we now have, that is, "Basic Directions in the General Educational and Vocational School Reform," is based on the achievements of advanced pedagogical thought and on valuable practical experience and has also received public support and approval. More than 600,000 people took part in the discussion of the draft of the school reform in our republic alone and 25,000 of them came out with business-like proposals and remarks. This was a truly public pedagogical council and graphic evidence of the democratism of Soviet society.

Education from the age of 6 was discussed mostly. On the whole, public opinion was in favor of an earlier involvement of children in systematic studies. With regard to secondary schools with instruction in the Estonian language very many people proposed in a fully substantiated manner to make them into 12-year schools. As is well known, this proposition was received with understanding and accepted.

Now, when the basic documents determining the directions in the school reform have been adopted, the next main stage--its practical implementation--has arrived. A great deal will have to be done so that the expectations generated by the discussion of the draft may be justified and find their real embodiment. Party committees should head this transition to a practical basis. We have the right to also expect specific actions from all organs directly or indirectly connected with schools. Only in this way will we be able to reach the goal--to raise school work to a qualitatively new level.

The school reform puts a great deal of urgent and difficult problems on the agenda.

To be sure, the organization of the labor education of schoolchildren will require the biggest efforts. It is not so simple to allocate the necessary number of work places and the necessary quantity of raw materials, supplies and modern equipment and to pick competent, wise and good teachers for work with children. However, this should be done right now, from the new school year, not waiting for the time when all conditions, including the material base, will be created fully.

We are beginning work on labor training and education not on an empty place. Definite traditions have been formed in the republic. Many rural schoolchildren annually work on their native farms, there is quite good experience in the organization of agricultural circles for schoolchildren, the Estonian detachment of schoolchildren has made its marked contribution to the national economy for almost 20 years and summer work and rest camps operate in many cities.

However, there are significant shortcomings in this important matter. As yet various forms of organization of labor activity do not involve all students, do not represent a harmonious and profoundly thought out system and poorly help in the choice of a vocation. Our task is to connect these still uncoordinated links into a single pedagogically expedient chain.

How to accomplish this task? It is absolutely clear that the accomplishment of such a complex task is not within the power of schools alone. Local soviet organs should have the first say here. They in close contact with the republic's State Committee for Labor must determine the long-term needs of cities and rayons for personnel and on this basis determine the role and place of every general educational and vocational-technical school and tekhnikum in the vocational guidance of youth and its preparation for labor life.

Everywhere it is necessary to analyze the situation with due regard for the new requirements, to work out not only long-term, but also current, plans, to see what can be done during the new school year, to equip, where this is possible, work places for students directly at enterprises and on farms during the summer and to determine the types of products, whose manufacture can be entrusted to schoolchildren. It is impossible to lose time here. The republic's Ministry of Education jointly with sectorial ministries and Agroprom must adopt joint decisions on this problem. A complete clarity is needed: Who does and will do what and when?

Naturally, labor education must begin in childhood. As yet not enough is done both in the family and in preschool institutions in this respect. The republic's Gosplan, State Committee for Construction Affairs and Ministry of Education, as well as enterprises and farms that are clients in the construction of preschool institutions, should envisage the establishment of shops, hothouses and pet corners at the stage of their planning. It is fully within the power of the Estonian SSR Ministry of Local Industry to set up for them the production of the appropriate equipment, implements and games, which would arouse interest in technical creative work and in practical occupations, primarily mass ones.

Collectives of basic enterprises, farms and organizations should become the closest and most interested assistants and allies of educational institutions in labor education. I would like to stress the thought expressed in the party document on this problem--the basic enterprise along with the school is responsible for the organization of students' labor training. This is the essence of the problem. Party committees should with all adherence to principles see to it that every manager is profoundly imbued with the understanding of this task and with his practical activity contributes to its accomplishment. All enterprises should weigh their possibilities in improving the vocational guidance of youth and together with schools outline a list of specialties in which it is necessary to train and pick personnel.

Here, however, it is necessary to warn against one possible mistake. Patron and basic enterprises may have the temptation to offer children primarily the most primitive work, for which volunteers will not be readily found even among adults. Such routine labor, not setting cognitive tasks, contradicts the principle of political education and is capable only of pushing away the young person from the sphere of material production. It is necessary to train schoolchildren for tomorrow's production, which means to let them use the most improved equipment and familiarize them with advanced technology.

However, studies are the schoolchild's main labor. Like any labor they never were or will be easy. However, they can and should be fascinating and bring the joy of knowledge and a sense of satisfaction. Only in this case will such qualities as conscientiousness, discipline, assiduity and readiness to get to the bottom of the truth by oneself and to complete what has been started, qualities necessary for any work, be formed in the process of training. Unfortunately, this is not yet the case everywhere.

The ideological aspect of the educational process now acquires great importance. Of course, the leading role is left to the teacher here. A wide field of activity is also opened for party organizations of pedagogical collectives and for our Komsomol. They still have to do a great deal to enhance the prestige and role of Komsomol and pioneer organizations in schools and October groups. This can be done only when trusting young people and enabling them to manifest their independence and initiative. Here it is impossible to manage without a developed school self-government, without the organization of interesting and useful things, where children could fully manifest ingenuity and their abilities and collectivist qualities. In this respect good traditions are established in Tallinn 11th and 53th, Valga 1st, Nyosk and many other secondary schools. However, excessive organization and formalism are still encountered frequently. The recent publication in the NOORTE KHYAEL' newspaper depicting the practice of a conveyor-like, depersonalized admission to Komsomol in one of Tallinn's schools shows to what point of absurdity it is possible to carry even such a festive event in the life of a young person as entrance into the Komsomol if it is approached without feeling and is not guarded against formalism.

Addressing the participants in the all-army conference of secretaries of Komsomol organizations a few days ago, Comrade K. U. Chernenko noted very accurately that the "considerable touch of formalism, excessive organization and ostentation in the activity of many Komsomol committees" and attempts to solve new problems by "hackneyed" and routine methods and means are the main obstacles on the path of development of the initiative of Komsomol members. "Formalism, passion for office papers and bureaucratism are intolerable in any matter. They are doubly and triply intolerable in Komsomol activity..."

Komsomol leaders must learn to have direct contacts with students, know their moods and interests and be at home in classes and groups of vocational and technical schools. Rayon and city Komsomol committees should lean more boldly on their own low-level election aktiv, receive through it the necessary information and not demand it from school directors or organizers of extracurricular work, as it sometimes happens. Incidentally, there are also many people who like to demand all possible reports in other organizations. But we expect another thing from them--active work in school. All of us together must involve students in social practice in the broadest sense of the word. Here we have the right to also expect greater activity on the part of creative unions, scientific and cultural institutions, sports organizations and all possible voluntary associations. It is not a question of the wide scope or sum of membership dues collected in schools, but of the real contribution to the education of an all-around developed individual and filling the free time of children and adolescents with sound and useful activities. This will help us to

more successfully solve the most important problem in education, that is, to ensure the merging of knowledge, convictions and actions into a single whole and to form in young people a sense of Soviet patriotism and internationalism and the ability to countervail hostile ideology.

Among the representatives of all the strata of our public there are many people endowed with pedagogical talent and ready to give their time and hearts to work with the growing generation, but these people must be found and supported fervently. Schools themselves should also manifest greater initiative here. For example, the Khaapsalu First Secondary School, which is widely known for its amateur children's musical theater, has many voluntary assistants, including distinguished composers. However, the school has taken the first step here. It is the school that preserves and develops traditions.

The family is the school's natural ally in the education of the growing generation. The foundation for personality is established and the young person receives the most important life guidelines here. What they will be like cannot fail to be of concern to the labor collectives where parents work. Party organizations must impose stricter responsibility for the performance of parental duties and place special demands on parents who are party members.

The Soviet state has paid and will continue to pay much attention to an improvement in the social education of the young generation. However, it can never and, moreover, does not try to replace education in the family. Failure to understand this at times leads to paradoxical situations. If a student commits some serious misdemeanour, the militia can wake up the director of a general educational or vocational-technical school in the middle of the night, but no one decides to disturb the parents. The fulfillment by members of the collective of their parental duties, when winners in the socialist competition are rewarded, is still poorly taken into consideration in the practice of trade union committees. It happens that comrades whose children are delinquents, shirk from studies and do not want to work are sometimes elected even to the presidium of a grand meeting.

Of course, we must not run to extremes here. Family matters represent a very delicate area and there should be no place for indifference, or for a crude bureaucratic administration, here.

Our republic's characteristic lies in the fact that, owing to a large number of divorces, we have many incomplete families. In general, this has a negative effect on children's education. Our duty is to help such families, to be especially attentive to them and to treat them with great pedagogical tact. Incidentally, labor collectives could be more concerned with strengthening the family and creating conditions for a sound family rest.

We have many examples of close cooperation among the school, family and production. For example, the Azeriskaya Secondary School is traditionally considered by the management of the local ceramic plant one of the leading shops. The plant and the school jointly organize students' free time and involve students in technical creative work and in sports activities. Schoolchildren

undergo labor practice at the plant and master trades here. Many of the school's graduates then link their labor life with the plant where their parents also work. Such close relations between schoolchildren and production collectives should become the norm for us.

School reorganization is a manysided concept. It requires the adoption of a whole set of measures. However, no matter how thought-out these measures may be, ultimately everything depends on the teacher, on his enthusiasm, conscience and love for children.

The formation of the future teacher begins a long time before he receives a diploma in pedagogical education. The future teacher is born when he still sits at the school desk. There are many opportunities for discovering pedagogically gifted youth. They include pedagogical classes and faculties, schools for the young teacher under pedagogical higher educational institutions and special character references and recommendations, which schools give their graduates when sending them to pedagogical institutes. Some of these measures are also utilized in our republic. However, this work has not been coordinated properly.

Classes with an in-depth study of individual subjects can become some of the links of the system aimed at improving the guidance of youth toward pedagogical specialties. Of course, no one thinks that such classes should exist only for the sake of training future teachers. Nevertheless, it would be logical to expect the school, first of all, to think about its tomorrow. Perhaps optional courses in pedagogy and psychology should be introduced in such classes and some pedagogical practice in a favorite subject, in junior classes. In brief, this, like any other, matter requires a creative approach and an orientation toward end results.

A gradual increase in the wages of public education workers will begin from this school year. This measure has been received with approval by all Soviet people, but it should not be thought that an improvement in material incentives for teachers' labor in itself, automatically, will solve the problem of providing educational institutions with good pedagogical personnel. Everything is much more complex. There will be a need for serious coordinated efforts on the part of public education organs, party committees and local soviets in order to create for the teacher all the conditions for active and creative work, especially in remote regions. Housing for teachers remains one of the most acute problems in a number of places. It would seem that the republic's Gosplan together with executive committees and the Ministry of Education must develop a clear program for providing housing for teachers and envisage in it the construction of special houses for pedagogical workers both in urban and rural areas and the enlistment of basic enterprises, farms, ministries and departments in the solution of this problem.

To further improve the entire system of training, retraining and education of pedagogical personnel, the republic's Ministry of Education, State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education should strengthen mutual contacts in every possible way. Every practical step in this direction brings its fruits. A group of future

on-the-job training experts for the system of vocational and technical education was established at the Tallinn Pedagogical Institute during this school year. Plans are made to form such a group during the next school year. The pedagogical institute participates in the improvement in the skills of Russian language teachers and school directors. A number of scientific investigations of the overall "teacher" problem are carried out jointly. As yet, however, departmental barriers have not been overcome by any means.

With regard to vocational and technical schools and tekhnikums the concern of managers and party organizations of basic enterprises for personnel for these educational institutions should be no lesser than for their own. After all, they form the tomorrow of labor collectives. The Krengol'mskaya Manufaktura Combine, sending experienced spinner Svetlana Ivanovna Petrova, Hero of Socialist Labor, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, as an expert to the Secondary Vocational and Technical School imeni A. Kreysberg, showed a good example. As far as we know, she copes well with her new job and from the bottom of our hearts we wish her great success in the training of young workers for the famous combine. We believe that Svetlana Ivanovna's initiative will find its continuers among production innovators and advanced production workers in our republic.

The Plenum of the Central Committee noted that the concern for the school and the people's teacher is the most important party and state task.

City and rayon party committees also previously approached the sphere of public education with attention and thought about how to more closely connect the activity of educational institutions with the solution of social and economic problems. Narva and Pyarnu city party committees and Vilyandi, Payde and Kharyuskiy rayon party committees have fairly good experience in the management of public education. Definite positive changes also take place in Tallinn.

However, many problems still await their solution. Improving the management of primary party organizations of educational institutions, enhancing the vanguard role of teachers who are party members and reinforcing party ranks with the most promising and politically mature young pedagogues are the first problems. Secretaries of party organizations of educational institutions receive constant help and support from the Leninskiy Rayon Party Committee in the city of Tallinn and its first secretary Sil'vi-Ayre Villo. Admission of public education workers into the party in this rayon party committee is profoundly thought out and has as its goal intensification of party influence in every pedagogical collective.

Drawing the broad public and production collectives into the process of training and education of youth, enhancing the role of trade union and Komsomol organizations in this matter and helping educational institutions of various types in the establishment of permanent business contacts are the other important directions in the work of city and rayon party committees. Local party organs should more boldly undertake initiative and, if necessary, present the appropriate proposals at the republic level.

An overall solution of all problems concerning the development of public education needs efficient and coordinated actions. City and rayon executive committees will act correctly if in the very near future they establish interdepartmental commissions--the working organs that will directly handle the development of plans and implementation of the school reform in the localities.

The school reform should also be supported by measures for improvement in the management of the system of public education on the part of state organs. As yet it by no means meets modern requirements. The Estonian SSR Ministry of Education, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education are not always able to concentrate their attention on main, key problems and the adopted decisions often are not reinforced with systematic organizational work. There is still a great deal of excessive regulation of the work of pedagogical collectives on the part of the Ministry of Education. School directors await greater help in the strengthening of the educational and material base.

Both the Ministry of Education and the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education must persistently continue work on strengthening contacts with local party and soviet organs and more fully take into consideration their opinion during the distribution of groups of young people along the channels of further studies. At the same time, we must see to it that 14- to 15-year old adolescents study under conditions of the least separation from the family--in their native city or rayon, or in the closest to it. With an intelligent and informal approach to this matter it is possible to fully avoid senseless counterflows increasing the migration of young people and forcing them to live in dormitories.

Generalizing what has been stated, I would like to once again stress that the implementation of the reform is a matter of vital concern to the entire party and nation. It will help to solve the urgent problems of education raised by life itself and dictated by the entire course of society's development. Ultimately, however, the success of the outlined transformations will be determined by the extent to which we will be able to turn all our party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organizations to this matter and to involve all people in this work. After all, school is our common concern.

IV

The April Plenum of the Central Committee set clear guidelines for our party and the entire Soviet nation. Now it is important to inform every party member and every person of the outlined tasks and ways of their realization. Our newspapers, radio, television, propagandists and political information officers, in brief, our entire ideological aktiv, face extensive work in this respect. We must also see to it that these important tasks are discussed not in a formal bureaucratic language, not with ordinary slogans, but intelligently, in a live language understood by all.

At a meeting with workers at the Moscow Metallurgical Serp i Molot Plant Comrade K. U. Chernenko said the following: "The chief thing is to shift the center of ideological efforts to the labor collective and to the primary party

organization." We must more boldly go where material and spiritual values are produced directly and where the fate of our plans is decided. Meanwhile, some party committees leave this out of their field of vision. How else is it possible to explain the fact that some managers rarely meet with workers and kolkhoz members and reluctantly report on their activity to collectives?

I do not return by accident to the theme of the manager as a political fighter of the party, although we have often discussed this previously. Last month a group of workers at the CPSU Central Committee studied in our republic the problem of participation of managerial personnel in political work in accordance with the aims of the June (1983) Plenum of the Central Committee. The activity of 5 city, 13 rayon and about 100 primary party organizations was analyzed.

The conclusions of brigades have shown that we must still do a great deal to attain in practice a unity of organizational, economic and educational work among the masses. There is still a significant number of managers poorly trained for educational work, who underestimate its significance and, moreover, simply those that do not wish to engage in it. It is not accidental that one-tenth of the managers of one of the rural rayons questioned by sociologists have stated that political work among the masses even prevents them from fulfilling their obligations of economic managers. This, comrades, is an alarm signal. We deal here with obsolete views and a lack of understanding of the new conditions of management. Some even look at the manager as a production organizer responsible only for the plan. This is a limited and, to some extent, a narrow departmental approach. At the present scale of production, when the significance of the "human" factor has risen immeasurably and the role of labor collectives has increased, naturally, the manager's functions have also changed. Our entire practice convincingly shows: As soon as managers cease to be interested in problems of educational work and let them out of their hands, disruptions in production activity begin. At the same time, we have in mind not only, so to say, "first individuals," plant directors, kolkhoz chairmen and construction chiefs, but also the medium-level link--foremen and brigade leaders. After all, they are direct managers and are the closest to the working person. First of all, they must be taught to work with people.

We have considerable personnel showing an example of a conscientious attitude toward work, concern for people and attention to them. Nevertheless, it is an alarming fact that the number of critical letters on the moral make-up of managers, the duty of the party member and shortcomings in the selection and disposition of personnel arriving at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia and central organs has increased in recent years.

Of course, everyone read the article entitled "Under the Wing of Patrons" published in the PRAVDA newspaper on 24 April and reprinted in republic newspapers. It discussed the sensational Khint affair. Apparently, it is not necessary to repeat what has been stated and to go into details. The chief thing for us in this matter is the following: How could it happen that for a long time a whole group of people grossly violated laws and committed criminal acts? This concerns the lack of control and at times even the lack of principles on the part of such a solid republic organization as Estkolkhozstroy, whose managers in the performance of their duties should have strictly followed the activity of the subordinate enterprise.

When there are many possibilities and there is no control, when everything is seemingly permitted and there are no restrictions, grabbing tendencies can spread profusely and there is an opportunity for abuses, which some people not too morally decent utilize.

Of course, initiative and enterprise are the manager's inalienable feature. However, they should be manifested within the framework of our laws and in general state interests.

Unfortunately, the example with Dezintegrator in our republic is not isolated. As a matter of fact, what guided the workers of the republic's Agroprom and other organs, which, for example, gave permission to organize a subsidiary enterprise for interior design and visual agitation on the Tyeenyze Kolkhoz in Raplaskiy Rayon? Apparently, such an enterprise is generally necessary and useful, but why should it exist under the kolkhoz screen and why should it have been put in the hands of doers, who are not concerned with the benefit of the matter, but chase only after easy money? Here there is no socialist enterprise, but rather a private enterprise activity of a narrow range of people utilizing the kolkhoz as a signboard in their mercenary interests.

Directors of ministries and city and rayon organizations at times have to encounter various, at first glance, minor breaches of legislation. Some comrades even find a justification for them, saying that it is impossible to do without this when a big farm is managed. Such an attitude is extremely harmful, impairs general discipline, tolerates "businessmen" newly brought to light and creates favorable grounds for major violations.

Party organizations, which manifest a lack of principles, often adopt the position of noninterference and do not form a public opinion in the collective to counterbalance grabbing tendencies, are also to blame in all similar cases.

From all of this we must draw a clear party-minded conclusion: We must put an end to this evil, resolutely fight against these unhealthy tendencies and not overlook even the slightest violations.

Plenums of city and rayon party committees, which have discussed the tasks stemming from the decisions of the April Plenum and from the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at it, have just been held. Meetings are also held in all primary party organizations. The course of discussion of the plenum's materials shows that party committees and primary organizations analyze the state of affairs in a business-like and critical manner, envisage specific measures for the implementation of the plenum's aims and fundamentally approach the solution of problems concerning the further improvement in the method of their work.

The meetings in primary and shop party organizations, which have just ended in the republic, have been noted for the same approach. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Basic Results of Reports and Elections in the Party and Tasks of Party Organizations," as well as the materials of the republic meeting of secretaries of primary party organizations, has been discussed at them.

The meetings held showed the increased militancy of our low-level party links and the direction of party members toward specific actions. Representatives of supreme party organs and directors of ministries and departments actively participated in the work of most of them. We must consolidate this line and make the participation of party, soviets and economic managers in meetings of primary party organizations and in measures taken by labor collectives a system and an ordinary phenomenon. Members of the Central Committee and members of city and rayon party committees should also show an example here.

We are now entering the period of an immediate preparation for the next 27th party congress. All our work in the field of the economy and social development and in the sphere of spiritual life acquires a special meaning and special significance in connection with this.

This year we will widely mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Estonia from fascist invaders. This is a big holiday for all of us. It will come to every city and every rural area. The award of a battle order--the Order of the Patriotic War I Class--to the city of Tallinn gives a special color to these festivities. This is a tribute to the memory of the participants in the heroic epic of 1941 and a high recognition of the services of the republic's capital to military and peaceful labor. We must see to it that our new labor achievements are a gift for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation and that the festivities fully contribute to an improvement in workers' patriotic and international education.

In conclusion Comrade K. Vayno assured the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo that the party organization and workers in the republic would apply all efforts for the implementation of the decisions of the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and for a successful fulfillment of the assignments of 1984 and of the five-year plan as a whole.

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CSO: 1800/412

REGIONAL

INFORMATION REPORT ON 14TH PLENUM OF ESTONIAN CC

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 1 Jun 84 p 1

/Report on plenum: "Information Report on the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia"

/Text/ The 14th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia was held in Tallinn on 31 May.

First secretaries of rayon party committees, chairmen of city and rayon executive committees, directors of ministries and departments not forming part of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia and a number of key workers of party, Soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs and ideological institutions in the republic took part in its work.

The plenum examined the following problems:

1. On the results of the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and tasks of the republic party organization stemming from the plenum's decisions and from the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at it.
2. Information on the work of the Buro and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia in 1983 and in the first quarter of 1984.

K. Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, presented a report at the plenum.

The following took part in the discussion of the report: M. Pedak, first secretary of the Tallinn City Party Committee, S. Petrova, on-the-job training expert at the Narva Vocational and Technical School imeni A. Kreysberg, V. Rosmaa, first secretary of the Paydeskiy Rayon Party Committee, M. Amer, teacher at the Kadrinaskaya Secondary School in Rakvereskiy Rayon, V. Sen'kiv, secretary of the party committee of the Estonslavets Production Association, E. Grechkina, ESSR minister of education, N. Preyman, chairman of the Tartu City Executive Committee, A. Kyutt, first secretary of the Yygevaskiy Rayon Party Committee, M. Svetlakova, worker at the Sulev Textile Factory in Khaapsaluskiy

Rayon, D. Visnapuu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Estonia, R. Virkus, rector of the Tallinn Pedagogical Institute imeni Ed. Vil'de, U. Veyeperv, chairman of the Vilyandiskiy Rayon Executive Committee, and L. Luts, director of the Vyru Furniture Factory.

On the discussed matter the plenum adopted the decree "On the Results of the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Stemming From the Plenum's Decisions and From the Propositions and Conclusions Contained in the Speech by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

The decree "On Measures To Fulfill the Decree of the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee 'On Basic Directions in the General Educational and Vocational School Reform'" was also adopted.

The plenum took cognizance of the information on the work of the Buro and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia in 1983 and in the first quarter of 1984.

Organizational problems were examined.

K. Benno was confirmed as head of the division of industry of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia.

The plenum promoted E. A. Sillari, first secretary of the Tartu City Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, from a candidate-member to member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia.

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia concluded its work at this.

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CSO: 1800/412

REGIONAL

LITHUANIA OBSERVES 40th ANNIVERSARY OF NAZI DEFEAT

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 14 Jul 84 pp 1-2

[EL'TA REPORT: "Immortal Feat of the Soviet Fighting Man"]

[Excerpts] There are some dates that become part of history forever. In the annals of Soviet Lithuania, it is July 1944. Thanks to the feat of Soviet fighting men, the flag of freedom was raised over the republic capital on Gediminas Mountain after the terrible years of Hitlerite occupation.

Four decades have passed. Destroyed by the enemy, Vilnius has healed its wounds, become even more beautiful, erected new blocks of apartments, and decorated itself with green public gardens and parks.

A ceremonial meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania and the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet devoted to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Lithuanian SSR and the city of Vilnius from the German fascist invaders took place in Vilnius in the State Philharmonic Hall on 13 July.

Veterans of the Great Patriotic War and the partisan movement, outstanding industrial workers, party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomel workers, cultural and scientific figures, and representatives of youth were in the hall.

Comrades P. P. Grishkyavichus, V. S. Astrauskas, A. S. Barkauskas, A. K. Brazauskas, N. K. Dybenko, A. K. Kayryalis, V. K. Mikuchauskas, R. I. Songayla, A. A. Ferensas, L. K. Shepetis, P. V. Ignotas, V. Yu. Kardamavichyus, Yu. Yu. Petkyavichyus, and P. P. Shileykis, deputy chairmen of the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers came to the ceremonial meeting.

V. K. Mikuchauskas, first secretary, Vilnius Gorkom of the Communist Party of Lithuania opens the meeting. He reports that Colonel General A. V. Betekhtin, commander, Red Banner Baltic Military District; Admiral I. M. Kapitanets, commander of the twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet; Major General G. F. Moiseyenko, chief of forces, Red Banner Baltic Border District of the USSR KGB; Colonel General V. P. Novikov, chief, Political Directorate, Red Banner Baltic Military District; Major General V. S. Vinogradov, chief, political department, Red Banner Baltic Border District of the USSR KGB, and a group of war veterans who had liberated Vilnius and other cities of Soviet Lithuania have come to the celebration.

The USSR and Lithuanian SSR national anthems are heard.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo is elected to the honorary presidium with great enthusiasm.

P. P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary, Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, and CPSU Central Committee member, is given the floor for a report.

Report of Comrade P. P. Grishkyavichus

Esteemed Comrades!

Today we have a stirring occasion. It has been 40 years since the time that the glorious Soviet Army, inflicting crushing blows on the enemy, liberated the city of Vilnius, our republic's capital, from the German fascist aggressors. On this festive day, we solemnly mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation of all of Soviet Lithuania.

In the name of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR, allow me to congratulate you, esteemed comrades, and all workers of the republic on this significant anniversary.

In this joyful hour, the Lithuanian people again and again address the soldier-liberators, partisans, underground fighters, and everyone who forged victory over the enemy with words of boundless gratitude and thanks.

The sons and daughters of all of our republics smashed the German fascist invaders. The Lithuanian people always were, are, and will be deeply grateful to all of their fraternal peoples and mainly to the great Russian people for their invaluable contribution to the liberation of the Neman region and for their generous help and support throughout the postwar development.

The inviolable friendship of the Soviet peoples was strengthened even more in the difficult struggle against the enemy. The Lithuanian people have always and will always especially cherish this friendship.

Here today there is a group among us of participants in the past battles for the liberation of Vilnius and all regions of the republic from the Hitlerite invaders. Allow me to express to you, esteemed comrades, and in your person all veterans of the war the most sincere feeling of esteem and gratitude. Allow me to wish you sound health, great happiness and prosperity, and new successes in the work for the welfare of the motherland.

Our festivities are being held in an atmosphere of national preparation for the 40th anniversary of the great victory.

The Soviet people's feat in the Great Patriotic War is indeed immortal. Having delivered a crushing defeat to the enemy, the Soviet people and their armed forces under the leadership of the Communist Party defended the

freedom and independence of the socialist motherland and defended the deed of October. Precisely our country made the decisive contribution to the victory over fascist Germany and her allies, to the liberation of the peoples of Europe from fascist slavery, and to rescuing world civilization.

Fighting against the bitterest enemy of all peace-loving peoples, Hitlerite fascism, the Soviet people firmly believed in the invincibility of their righteous cause and triumphantly carried the Red Leninist Banner through the flame of the war years.

The Leninist Communist Party became the inspirer and organizer of the victory of the Soviet people. It secured the solid unity of the political, state, and military leadership, the army and people, and the front and home front. "The Communist Party," as it was emphasized in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the 40th anniversary of the victory, "was truly a fighting party." More than half of its ranks were in the active army. The communists' image is engraved forever in the people's memory; by their personal example, courage, steadfastness and impassioned Party speech they inspired the Soviet people to heroic feats. The Leninist Komsomol also fulfilled its patriotic duty with honor to the end.

Soviet fighting men covered themselves with unfading glory in battles for the liberation of Vilnius and the entire territory of Lithuania.

Exploiting the success of the operation code-named "Bagration," which resulted in the complete liberation of fraternal Belorussia, Soviet fighting men quickly advanced westward. At the beginning of July 1944, troops of the Third Belorussian and First Baltic fronts under the command of the renowned leaders Army General Ivan Danilovich Chernyakhovskiy and Marshal of the Soviet Union Ivan Khristoforovich Bagranyan advanced to Lithuanian soil. The workers of Soviet Lithuania greeted them, their liberators, with rejoicing and tears of joy in their eyes.

The Fifth Army under the command of General and later Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ivanovich Krylov, the Fifth Guards Tank Army under the command of Marshal (later Chief Marshal) of Armored Troops Pavel Alekseyevich Rotmistrov, the Third Guards Mechanized Corps under the command of Colonel General of Tank Troops Viktor Timofeyevich Obukhov, and air force formations (soyedineniye) under the command of Marshal of the Air Force Yevgeniy Yakovlevich Savitskiy fought courageously and especially distinguished themselves in the battles for the liberation of Vilnius. The battles for the capital of our republic, the city of Vilnius, were fierce, but the fascists could not withstand the onslaught of Soviet troops despite their desperate resistance. The Lithuanian partisans also actively assisted the liberators of the city. They directly participated in combat on its streets and squares.

And then the long-awaited moment arrived. On 13 July 1944, Moscow, the capital of our motherland, saluted the troops of the Third Belorussian Front, who liberated Vilnius from the German fascist invaders. On that day, the newspaper PRAVDA wrote: "Vilnius, ancient capital of Lithuania, cradle of

statehood and culture, has been returned to the Lithuanian people by the Red Army, returned to the great family of Soviet peoples..." True and deeply touching words!

Twenty units (chast') of the Soviet Army that especially distinguished themselves in the battles for the liberation of the city were given the name of "Vilnius," and 31 formations and units were awarded orders of the Soviet Union. But the war continued.

On the path to complete liberation of the territory of Soviet Lithuania, our troops were forced to repel many counterattacks of the German fascist invaders and overcome the lines of their strongly fortified defense. Nevertheless, the enemy forces were broken. On 28 January, 1945, overcoming the enemy's fierce resistance, troops of the First Baltic Front liberated the city of Klaypeda and the banner of freedom proudly shone over the entire territory of the republic.

The 16th Lithuanian Rifle Division together with units of other Soviet armed forces shared the glorious combat path. Formed on the banks of the Volga, it participated in fierce battles as part of the Bryansk, Central, Kalinin, and First Baltic fronts. Battles in the Orel area, in fraternal Belorussia, and then in Soviet Lithuania, and on Kurland soil in Latvia were the division's front roads. All in all, the division moved 386 kilometers during the battles, liberated 648 settlements, and annihilated many troops and much equipment of the enemy.

Thousands of Soviet patriots who were actively involved in resistance against the enemy on the temporarily occupied territory of the republic also made their contribution to the attainment of the great victory. The dark night of the Hitlerite occupation of the Lithuanian land lasted over three years, but the struggle of partisans and underground fighters against the oppressors did not cease for one day. There was mass resistance against the German fascist invaders and against their collaborators, the Lithuanian bourgeois nationalists.

The people always supported the partisans and underground fighters and gave them every kind of help. That is why all attempts of the invaders and bourgeois nationalists to suppress their struggle failed.

The Lithuanian staff of the partisan movement led by the prominent figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, Antanas Sneckus, established in accordance with the 26 November 1942 decision of the State Defense Committee, played an especially important role in the intensification of the anti-fascist struggle in the republic. The staff's activity gave the resistance against the German fascist invaders on republic territory a more organized and purposeful character. The Northern and Southern Underground Obkoms of the Lithuanian Communist Party and their secretaries Moteyus Shumauskas and Genrikas Zimanas contributed significantly to the increase in the effectiveness of the struggle against the invaders.

Ninety-four partisan detachments and groups were active on the republic territory occupied by the Hitlerites, and more than 10,000 people took part

in the partisan movement. The people's avengers--this is what the people named the Soviet partisans--annihilated more than 14,000 Hitlerite soldiers, officers, and their collaborators, derailed almost 600 enemy troop trains, and damaged many of the enemy's military installations. Lithuanian partisans also actively conducted political work among the republic population and selflessly conveyed the party's word to the masses.

Belorussian partisans gave invaluable assistance and aid to the Lithuanian partisans. As brothers-in-arms, they shared everything that they could with the partisans of our republic.

The Lithuanian people deeply honor the courage and heroism of the Soviet soldier-liberators, partisans, and underground fighters. Their immortal feats will live forever!

Victory in the most severe war that history has known cost the Soviet people an unheard of high price. Their sacrifices, privations, and losses are incalculable. Twenty million Soviet people gave their lives in the name of victory. Tens of thousands of them fell on Lithuanian soil. Eternal glory to the fallen heroes!

I ask you to honor their respected memory with a minute of silence.

In the hall, a moving silence falls.

Comrades! Deep and painful wounds were left by the Hitlerite invaders in the republic economy. The production capacities of industry were almost two-thirds lower in 1944 than they had been in 1940. The housing fund and cultural-domestic projects were violently destroyed, especially in cities. Much damage was inflicted on agriculture. The overall material damage inflicted on the national economy of the republic was 17 billion rubles (in prewar prices).

The Hitlerites and their collaborators, the Lithuanian bourgeois nationalists, implementing a policy of genocide, annihilated on a mass scale all people they did not approve of. They annihilated approximately 700,000 people, including 370,000 residents of the republic, during the war on the territory of Soviet Lithuania.

One would think that many decades would be required to rebuild the national economy destroyed by the invaders, but the socialist system, the mighty, creative force of the inviolable union of our country's fraternal peoples, and the working people's creative energy made it possible to accomplish this task in the shortest period of time. Lithuanian industry reached its prewar level as early as 1948. Reconstruction of agriculture also proceeded rapidly in the republic.

During the 40 years of peaceful construction, Soviet Lithuania together with our entire great motherland rapidly rose to unprecedented heights of economic, social, and spiritual progress. A society of developed socialism has been established in the country through the selfless work of all

generations of the Soviet people. Our republic, which chose the path of socialist construction and voluntarily joined the fraternal family of the Soviet peoples 44 years ago, also occupies a respected place in this society.

The workers of Soviet Lithuania are firmly resolved to consolidate and augment the successes achieved and to successfully complete the 4th year and the entire 11th 5-Year Plan. The tasks that we must accomplish for this are precisely and clearly defined in the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and in the speeches of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Strenuous work is still awaiting us in all sectors of the national economy. Party organizations, labor collectives, and all of our personnel are called upon to focus their attention on unsolved problems, unused resources and capabilities, elimination of shortcomings, and overcoming of lagging behind where it is allowed. While marking the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, our people do not forget its lessons for a minute.

The party teaches that it is necessary to struggle against war before it is started. This conclusion is especially important at the present time, when reactionary imperialist circles, mainly the United States of America, completely rejecting the lessons of history, are nurturing wild plans of world domination and are pushing the world toward nuclear catastrophe. The Reagan administration, having proclaimed a "crusade" against socialism and stubbornly putting its sinister plans into practice, by doing it again and again illustrates that the aggressive nature of imperialism has not changed at all. But even in these conditions when the world situation has been extremely aggravated through the fault of the present Washington administration and other reactionary circles, the Soviet people look toward the future with confidence. At a meeting with the workers of the Moscow Serp i Molot Plant, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stated that June 1941 will not be repeated. Immediate retribution will overtake any aggressor. Let everyone, both our friends and our foes, know this.

Republic workers, as with all the Soviet people, completely approve of and unanimously support the party's domestic and foreign policy and the decisive actions of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government in frustrating the adventurist plans of international imperialism and in strengthening our motherland's defensive capabilities and the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Workers of Soviet Lithuania, as with all workers in the country, perceived the Soviet government's declaration which proposes to the government of the United States of America that Soviet-American negotiations to prevent militarization of outer space begin as an exceptionally important peaceful act. But this time again American ruling circles clearly revealed that they are not interested in conducting serious and constructive negotiations with our country on limiting the arms race.

Such actions of the Reagan administration represent a great danger to peace, and the Soviet people indignantly condemn them. In answer to the intrigues

of the reactionary imperialist circles, the working class, kolkhoz workers, and people's intelligentsia of Soviet Lithuania are working with even greater energy to strengthen the economic and defense might of the motherland. Accurate and irreproachable accomplishing of planned tasks, conscientious production work, and a high level of organization and discipline are becoming the norm of life everywhere.

Mobilizing labor collectives toward the successful accomplishment of national economic tasks, the republic party organization has increased its active work in forming in all workers high political vigilance, a firm belief in the rightness and invincibility of socialism, and a decisive irreconcilability toward imperialism. Great attention is paid to the ideological-political tempering and military-patriotic education of youth. The propositions and conclusions included in the speech of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations have become an urgent program of action for party and Komsomol organizations of the republic in this very important area of their activity.

The Soviet people are well aware that all of their successes in the construction of a new life have been achieved under the wise and experienced leadership of the Communist Party and are the result of putting its designs into practice. The workers of Soviet Lithuania, having closely rallied around the CPSU Central Committee, are full of firm resolve to devote all of their efforts, know-how, and knowledge to the great work of communist construction.

On this joyous festive day, allow me, esteemed comrades, to assure the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo that the communists and workers of Lithuania will do everything to mark the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the scheduled 27th Party Congress with important achievements in all areas of social-economic and cultural construction and with new accomplishments for the welfare of the motherland.

12478
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REGIONAL

WIDESPREAD ADOPTION OF KHARKOV PROPAGANDA REFORM URGED

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 27 Jun 84 p 2

[Article by S. Ganichev: "A World Conveying Knowledge. The Kharkov Experience in Reorganization of Lecture Propaganda"]

[Excerpts] An overcrowded lecture hall, enthusiastic attention. And the resounding word, It stirs up, calls for action, and conveys knowledge. A lecture...

Znaniye Society party committees and organizations are tirelessly looking for ways to increase the effectiveness of lecture propaganda and for forms of its organization that would better help satisfy people's interest.

The managing board of our republic Znaniye Society conducted a scientific-practical conference recently. Its topic was "Experience and Problems of the Reorganization and Improvement of Lecture Propaganda in the Light of the Requirements of the 26th Party Congress and the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee." A wide range of questions was discussed. The experience of Kharkov Oblast, where a system of measures on the reorganization of lecture propaganda has already been accomplished, attracted the main attention. Their goal is to raise quality and to intensify the social-mobilizing function of the lectures, their ties with real life, and their aim for accomplishing specific tasks. One and a half years of working in accordance with the new method--precisely such a length of time has passed since the beginning of the experiment--have proved that the chosen way is correct.

The Right to Be a Lecturer

The level and party direction of lectures. They are determined by the qualitative composition of lecturers and not by the number of them. This Leninist thesis has become a law for Kharkov residents in the selection and training of those to whom it is entrusted to convey knowledge to the masses.

How did it use to be? In the race for a figure, some lecture propaganda organizers counted a discussion, a report, and a political information talk, or even an address at a business meeting as lectures. The people who conducted them were listed as lecturers. Someone may have needed to learn more himself, but he walked up to the podium with an official authorization. Several hundred thousand lectures were reported in one year. But few of these thousands corresponded to the high status of lectures. At the same time, highly qualified experts rarely met with listeners. Less than seven percent of the overall number of lectures given were given by lecturers of the Oblast Section of Kharkov Oblast, and this is the strongest group.

Certification is the beginning of improvement in the composition of lecturer personnel. It was conducted by listening to and criticizing lectures and analyzing them at certification commissions. Each one's level of skill was carefully brought out. The strict examination noticeably increased the responsibility for the speech. An interest in receiving a higher category appeared. After certification, the lecturer cohort consisted of only those who had proved their right to this high title, who really love and know this type of public activity and who know how to persuade people.

The number of society members in Kharkov Oblast decreased to less than half of the previous number. However, the real influence of lecture propaganda increased because its quality was considerably higher. The share of lectures given recently by society members certified as lecturers of oblast, city, and rayon organizations increased from 25.2 percent to 60.2 percent. One out of four lectures was given by a lecturer of the Oblast Section.

Brilliant speeches reinforced their authority and increased their effectiveness. For example, 57.4 percent of those questioned in Oktyabrskiy Rayon in Kharkov answered affirmatively to the question: "Did the lectures you heard help you in production and public work?"

The conference participants emphasized the exceptional importance of high exactingness and objectivity in public certification of lecturers (at the present time it is conducted in all organizations of the republic Znaniye Society). V. D. Bratko, first deputy chairman of the board of the Cherkassy Oblast organization, noted that it is necessary to develop a more precise system of criteria and to use more widely the criticizing of and listening to several lectures of the same lecturer and sociological methods.

Changes have also touched the organizational structure. Overlapping sections have been eliminated. The rayon section has been strengthened. A department for the organization of lectures and an organization and methods department have been established in the oblast apparatus. There are fewer types of meetings and less complicated reporting. Instead more attention is paid to study. Study and methods centers and study rooms for organization and methods work play an important role here.

Tutoring has become an important form of improving young lecturers. In Bogodukhovskiy Rayon, for example, each of the 27 lecturer-tutors takes care of 1 or 2 beginners. Rejuvenation of lecturer personnel is an important problem, and it is being solved in Kharkov on the basis of the long-term plan for training lecturer personnel in the 1983-1985 period.

What, Where, and How Much to Read [in a Lecture]

Questions regarding the planning of lectures were previously decided basically in the society's primary organizations. However, listeners often had to accept what was presented. Today party organizations have taken over control of planning. And as A. S. Drach, chief, Propaganda and Agitation Department, Kharkov Party Obkom emphasized in his report to the conference, this brought lecture propaganda closer to the solution of production and educational tasks confronting work collectives and ties it more closely to all other forms of ideological work. L. I. Grach, chief, Propaganda and Agitation Department, Crimean Party Obkom, who shared experience of coordinating lecture propaganda, also confirmed this.

How does planning take place now? After studying the requirements and requests of listeners and lecture catalogues, primary organizations compose yearly plans for giving lectures. After they are approved by party committees or party buros, they are passed on to party gorkoms and raykoms. There they are analyzed and corrections and refinements are made if needed. Afterwards, rayon (city) organizations of the society compose on their basis a single annual plan for giving lectures for a rayon (city) and send a plan-request to the oblast organization.

A plan-schedule is obligatory for the sections. They prepare lectures, distribute the work load among them, and carry out a screening of their activity on its basis. All of this disciplines, brings order, and makes it possible to study the audience in advance and take its interests into account.

Previously it was possible to judge the shortcomings only through a report, that is, after the lectures were given. Long-term planning presents the possibility of controlling the process and quickly including a lecturer's word in the areas in which it is most needed.

The plan-schedules permit more purposeful organization of cycles of lectures, social-political readings, and people's universities which as a rule require lengthier and more thorough preparation. Such proven forms as science days, topic months, lecturer days, professor days, and 10-day periods for legal knowledge propaganda, etc. are intrinsically fit into them.

But if new tasks are advanced and new subjects appear, then a certain length of time is reserved in the annual plan-schedules and a concentration of lecturer forces makes it possible to respond quickly to the questions of the day. For example, after the December (1983) and February and April (1984) planums of the CPSU Central Committee, activists immediately visited work collectives with lectures devoted to the development of competition for an above-plan increase in labor productivity and additional reduction of production cost for products, to the strengthening of discipline, the state of organization, and order and to intensifying the system of economizing.

The planning forms developed in Kharkov have proved their effectiveness. The matter lies in implementing them everywhere. Such a conclusion was arrived at by the conference participants.

Today the reorganization of lecture propaganda in accordance with the experience of the Kharkov residents--some aspects of which have been covered here--is taking place in Vinnitsa, Volyn, Poltava, Cherkassy, and Dnepropetrovsk oblasts. As Academician of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences I. I. Lyashko, chairman, Management Board, Ukrainian SSR Znaniye Society announced in his report at the conference, all remaining oblast organizations of the republic Znaniye Society will adopt such an organization as of the beginning of 1985. It is already necessary to prepare for this now. Of course, the peculiarities of oblasts, which already have their local experience, must be taken into consideration in each case.

One year has passed since the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. It has been marked by serious searches and findings in the area of improving ideological-indocctrinational and mass political work. Kharkov residents contributed their share to this, but the search continues. Its goal is to bring the substance and forms of ideological work into accord with the tasks for improving developed socialism and with the growing spiritual needs of workers and their vital affairs and concerns.

12478

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REGIONAL

UZBEK TEACHERS OF SCIENTIFIC COMMUNISM MEET IN TASHKENT

Moscow NAUCHNYY KOMMUNIZM in Russian No 3, May-Jun 84 (signed to press 17 May 84)
pp 138-140

/Article by Assistant Professor G. Yu. Shayusupova, candidate of philosophical sciences, Professor M. A. Akhmedova, doctor of philosophical sciences, and Assistant Professor M. Kh. Ganiyeva, candidate of philosophical sciences:
"Seminar-Conference of Teachers of Departments of Scientific Communism of VUZ's of Uzbekistan"

/Text A republic seminar-conference of teachers of departments of scientific communism on the subject of "Methods of Preparation and Conducting of the State Examination on Scientific Communism" took place in Tashkent in 1983. The seminar-conference was organized by the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the Department of Scientific Communism of the Institute for Advanced Training /IPK at Tashkent University, and the Department of Scientific Communism of the Philosophy-Economics Department of Tashkent State University imeni V. I. Lenin.

Questions dealing with improving methods of conducting the state examination on scientific communism, sharing of experience in the organization of giving review lectures and conducting the State Examination Commission, improvement of methods of preparing question cards for the state examination, methods of questioning of students, criteria for determining grades, etc. were the center of attention at the seminar-conference.

O. S. Abbasova, first deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education of the Uzbek SSR opened the seminar. In her opening speech, she stated that the work of the seminar-conference is taking place at a time in which all Soviet people and all progressive humanity are observing a most important historical date: the 165th anniversary of the birth and the 100th anniversary of the death of the great leader of the proletariat and brilliant creator and theoretician of scientific communism, K. Marx. O. S. Abbasova emphasized the great role of scientific communism in the forming of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook in students.

Considerable experience in organizing and conducting state examinations on scientific communism has been accumulated in republic VUZ's in recent years. Problems connected with the improvement of the organization of the state

examination were heard about many times at meetings of the Collegium of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education. A method manual for preparation of the state examination has been published by the Department of Scientific Communism of IPK at Tashkent University. At the present time, review lectures are given at all VUZ's; they amount to 16 hours for the day division and 20 hours for the correspondence division. All of this makes it possible to conduct the state examination on scientific communism at the proper ideological-theoretical, methodical, and organizational level.

O. S. Abbasova further pointed out the existing shortcomings in this work. In particular, in many VUZ's there is no effective continuity in teaching social sciences, and teachers at social science departments have not been regularly involved in giving review lectures and conducting tutorials before the state examination on scientific communism. During the state examination, some students do not relate their answers to reality well and do not know how to use the factual material. There are also shortcomings in methods, content of review lectures, and in the organization of tutorials.

In conclusion, O. S. Abbasova noted the necessity of working out specific recommendations to improve the preparation and conducting of state examinations on scientific communism.

The participants in the forum of republic social scientists heard the report of Professor K. Kh. Khanazarov, director, Institute of Philosophy and Law, Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences on the subject of "Pressing Problems of Scientific Communism at the Contemporary Stage" and that of Assistant Professor G. Yu. Shayusupova, dean, Philosophy-Economics Department, Tashkent State University on the subject of "Increasing the Role of the State Examination on Scientific Communism in the Communist Education of Students."

The improved level of teaching as well as learning by students of the subject of scientific communism was noted in the reports. The introduction of the state examination on scientific communism was a very timely and necessary measure that is helping to raise the ideological-theoretical level of graduates and form a communist belief and an involved life position in them. The establishment of the Philosophy-Economics Department at Tashkent University was an event of great importance and a clear manifestation of the great concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government regarding the cadres of social scientists.

Leading teachers of scientific communism in the republic spoke to the participants of the seminar-conference. They noted that the state examination on scientific communism is the result of the study of Marxism-Leninism as a whole, that it is a kind of examination on the social-political and civic maturity of a graduate. Therefore, questions on the organization and conducting of the state examination must be an integral part of the ideological-political work of all sections of a higher educational institution.

Professor M. A. Akhmedova, head of the Department of Scientific Communism of the IPK at Tashkent University, spoke on the role of the IPK in summarizing the experience of VUZ departments in the preparation and conducting of the state examination on scientific communism. The Department of Scientific

Communism published the method manual "Criteria for Grades in State Examinations on Scientific Communism." At the present time, the department together with the Department of Scientific Communism of the university's Philosophy-Economics Department is studying and summarizing the experience of VUZ departments in conducting the state examination. M. A. Akhmedova emphasized the necessity of maintaining the continuity of teaching of social sciences. The state examinations on scientific communism must serve as a tool for accomplishing the task of learning by students of Marxism-Leninism as an integral science. This does not mean that the state examination is the only examination on all four social disciplines, because to put the question this way means to charge us and the students with the onerous task of checking the knowledge of all subjects studied during the entire course of study. It is a question of providing learning by the students of scientific communism as the final synthesizing part of Marxist-Leninism science. It is necessary for a student, when answering questions, to use the knowledge that he acquired at the proper time in other social disciplines. This can be achieved only on condition that teachers of related departments participate in the preparation of students for the state examination on scientific communism. All departments of social sciences must strive to see that students are able to characterize primary sources altogether. Special attention must be paid to this at review lectures. The task lies in organizing the state examination in such a way that it would become an interesting completion of the study of social sciences at a VUZ.

Professor A. S. Sadykov (Tashkent State University) and Professor S. Kh. Nasyrkhodzhayev (Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute) spoke on the problems of the methods of preparing examination cards for the state examination on scientific communism and also on the fact that in the process of preparation for the examination, departments of scientific communism encounter difficulties in preparation of the examination cards. It is first necessary to include all of the course material as much as possible, secondly to include questions on disciplines related to scientific communism, thirdly to formulate questions on works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and documents of the CPSU and the international communist movement, and fourthly to solve the problem of the number of questions included on the cards and their composition. A. S. Sadykov said that it is methodically correct for the card to include three questions that are equally complex. The first of them must be related to the primary sources. This will make it possible to guide students toward a thorough study of the works of the founders of Marxism-Leninism and the documents of the CPSU and the international communist movement. The question given on the card must be specific. It requires of a student not a general characterizing of a particular work, but an exposition of specific problems contained in it. The second question put on the card must be of a general methods nature, and the third must be put in a problematic way, which would also make it possible to reveal the students' knowledge of social disciplines similar to scientific communism. With such an approach, it is possible to compile cards to thoroughly check the students' knowledge and ability to relate their acquired knowledge to life.

The discussion of the question of the organization and conducting of review lectures before the state examination on scientific communism occupied an important place at the seminar. Seminar participants agreed unanimously that review lectures must be of a problem-summarizing nature.

Professor S. U. Urunov (Samarkand State University) noted that the originality and distinctive nature of the review lectures lie in the breadth of the material that they encompass. Instead of dealing with questions on narrow subjects, they take up the largest problems of scientific communism. This makes possible large-scale analysis and a connection between theory and life as well as the possibility of philosophical, historic, and economic substantiation of each specific position of the review lecture.

The seminar participants noted that although the departments of scientific communism are guided by the appropriate instructive directives of the USSR and UkSSR ministries of higher and secondary specialized education in the process of composing the subjects of the review lectures, no single approach has been worked out on this question. In this connection, the seminar participants were interested in the experience of combining the subjects of review lectures accumulated at Tashkent University.

Assistant Professor M. Kh. Ganiyeva (Tashkent State University) noted in her presentation that 10 hours out of the 16 allotted to review lectures before the state examination are used for lectures on scientific communism given by the members of the Department of Scientific Communism of the Tashkent State University Philosophy-Economics Department. In this, emphasis is given to the main problems of scientific communism. The remaining lectures are given by the faculty of the departments of CPSU history, philosophy, political economy, and scientific atheism. The Department of Party History organizes the review lecture on the topic, "The CPSU is the Tested Vanguard of the Soviet People"; the Department of Philosophy organizes the review lecture, "K. Marx, F. Engels, and V. I. Lenin are the Founders of the Revolutionary Doctrine of the Proletariat"; the Department of Political Economy organizes the review lecture on "The Economic Strategy of the CPSU in the Contemporary Stage," and the Department of Scientific Atheism organizes the review lecture on "Religion in the Contemporary Ideological Struggle." Such an organization of review lectures stimulates the use of the knowledge acquired during the study of all social disciplines in answers in the examination.

Professor M. K. Kadyrov (Tashkent Institute of the National Economy) emphasized the importance of working out unified criteria for grades in the state examination. Professor A. R. Atadzhanov (Tashkent Pedagogical Institute) shared the experience of organizing the state examination on scientific communism in the correspondence and evening divisions of the Tashkent Polytechnical Institute. He said that the differences between day and evening studies begin with the difference in the curricula in which the number of lecture hall classes assigned to the correspondence students equals approximately one-third of the classes for the day division. The number of lecture hall classes for the evening division is considerably larger than for the correspondence division. Studying while discontinuing work means that the student has a tie with the working collective. The nature of the specialized environment in which a student must work is reflected in his personality, psychology, viewpoints, social involvement, and responsibility.

The social and professional experience of correspondence students is manifested in their ability to formulate and accomplish production assignments independently.

The relative proportion of students who have worked in their specialty prior to entering the institute is very high at technical VUZ's. The close tie with the economy, knowledge of life, the possibility of quick use of acquired knowledge in practice, and also the social maturity of the students are positive features in the process of their study of scientific communism and in passing the examination. However, study without discontinuing work results in overloading. The teachers face the task of giving the maximum help to students at a high scientific and methodical level, conducting their class with enthusiasm. Together with review lectures and group tutorials, attention must also be paid to individual tutoring in this form of teaching.

In his presentation, Assistant Professor L. M. Belyavskiy (Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Mechanization of Agriculture) discussed questions of the improvement of the teaching process as the basis for successful results in the state examination on scientific communism. To give specific aid to the departments of scientific communism, methodical support of the teaching process must be improved, and the production of visual aids, placards, and diagrams must be organized. It is necessary to increase the number of review lectures up to 20 hours in day divisions of which 14 hours must be given to the departments of scientific communism and to develop model subjects for review lectures.

At the conclusion of the republic seminar, a demonstration state examination on scientific communism was organized for its participants at the Philosophical Division of the Philosophy-Economics Department of Tashkent State University.

During the seminar-conference, practical recommendations were worked out to improve the preparation and conducting of the state examination on scientific communism which will become a landmark in the work of the scientific communism departments of republic VUZ's for the coming years.

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REGIONAL

TAJIK CP CC BURO ON AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEXES

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 1 Jun 84 p 1

/Article: "At the Communist Party Central Committee Buro of Tajikistan"

/Text/ Increased socialist obligations for workers of the agroindustrial complex of Fayzabadskiy and Khovalingskiy rayons to increase production and procurements and to improve the quality of feeds in 1984 were discussed and approved at the regular meeting of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Buro. It was recognized that it is necessary to provide widespread support for and extension of the initiative of these rayons and to intensify the organizational and political work in widely expanding socialist competition and mobilizing labor collectives to set up a stock of coarse and succulent fodders to last a year and a half on all farms.

Measures to successfully meet plans for economic and social development of the republic during the 4th year of the 5-year plan period were considered. Party committees, ispolkoms of soviets of people's deputies, the Tajik Trade Union Council, the Komsomol Central Committee of Tajikistan, ministries, and departments were instructed to take measures to completely meet the plan for the first half of the year and to establish a stockpile to successfully meet the plan for the current year. The work of each enterprise must be analyzed, especially the enterprises that do not fulfill their tasks of selling of products and of /maintaining/ labor productivity, to eliminate lagging behind where it is allowed and to mobilize available reserves to improve the work.

The Communist Party Buro discussed the progress in meeting the plan for retail goods turnover in the republic. The lagging behind allowed in the realization of tasks regarding retail goods turnover by the Tajik SSR Ministry of Trade, the Tajik Union of Consumer Cooperatives, and the trading organizations of Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast and Kulyab Oblast, the cities of Dushanbe, Gissarskiy, Ordzhonikidzeabad, Fayzabadskiy, and several other cities and rayons of the republic was declared unjustified. The necessity of examining the state of affairs in meeting plans for goods turnover in each trade organization and taking immediate measures to eliminate the arrears was stressed. It was noted at the buro that it is important to raise the level of organizational work for the further development and improvement of trade and to organize the work in such a way that it would provide smooth and complete meeting of the goods turnover plan set for 1984.

The Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Buro examined the procedure for working with workers' letters and applications in connection with the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Tajik SSR and the Tajik Communist Party, the state and measures for reinforcing discipline and public order and intensifying propaganda for law and order in Kurgan-Tyube Oblast.

Some other questions of economic and cultural construction in the republic were also discussed at the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Buro meeting.

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MODEL FOR ATHEIST WORK WITH MUSLIM WOMEN IN REMOTE AREAS

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 3, Mar 84 (signed to press 15 Feb 84)
pp 11-13

[Article by M. Vagabov, candidate of philosophical sciences: "Outside the Boundries of Family Traditions",

[Text] Specific-sociological research conducted in recent years in the regions where Islam is traditionally widespread, showed that as before women make up the majority of the believers. The Muslim religion is not an exception in this respect--there are also more women than men among the followers of Catholicism, Orthodoxy, and the Protestant branches of Christianity. However, in the eastern regions the religiosity of women has, besides the general ones, other specific traits which are connected with the peculiarities of Islam itself and with the history of the peoples who traditionally professed it. It is impossible to correctly organize atheistic indoctrination without regard for this specific character.

Islam has been called the everyday religion. This is true in the sense that it deeply permeated the sphere of everyday life and regulated even the small details of family life; and therefore, the entire life of the Muslim woman which is strictly limited by the framework of family and everyday life. From century to century the woman has been the guardian of everyday family traditions and the whole time they were closely interwoven with Islamic institutions. Exactly for this reason even today many women especially in the country still think that Islamic prescriptions and customs left to them by older generations are national traditions and carry them out with zeal, not even going into their religious meaning. In some towns even today the Muslim social view is so influential that the merit of women is determined by how she observes Islamic prescriptions and rites. Often educated women, who do not consider themselves believers, observe religious customs and admit that they do this because of fear; as though otherwise they would be accused of disregarding national traditions or of being poor wives.

The customs, being preserved in everyday life and sanctified by Islam, permeate the consciousness of children and become firmly established in it. The family is the main source of reproduction of religion in following generations; in other words, its continued existence is closely connected specifically with the religiosity of women.

Traditionally among eastern peoples the upbringing of pre-school children is primarily the mother's concern. She instills in them the qualities necessary in life and valued in each people at all times--industriousness, honesty, loyalty to native land, and respect for elders. But the mother, following everyday traditions which are frequently interwoven with Islamic institutions, also cultivates religious views in them. The female believer, with rare exceptions, does not even think about the upbringing of the children otherwise. If there are also other believers in the family--a father, grandfather, or grandmother, then almost without fail, there will be religious people among the new generation of the family.

Religious everyday ways are especially reliably preserved in those families where the life of women is restricted to the house and everyday life and where she is not involved in public production. It is the housewives who most frequently of all remain outside the influence of our indoctrinational work. Their religious world and social interests are secluded in the narrow confines of everyday life, and religious principles occupy a predominant place in their consciousness. We must say for example that many women in the country still do not take part in production and public activities.

It is well known that Islam is noted for its anti-feminist orientation. Under conditions of an exploiter society it justified and sanctified the domestic slavery of women and their lack of rights in public life. This has continued for centuries and the feeling of dependence and submission and the necessity for seclusion has been firmly established in the consciousness of many generations of female Muslims as indisputable. For the same reasons the feeling of ownership in relation to his wife became a characteristic of the male Muslim. In the everyday life of individual families, especially in the country, even now feudal-patriarchal vestiges are preserved in the attitude toward women. In many families even now they bring up the daughter from early childhood in the spirit of submission to men: the mother learned this from her own mother and passed it on to her daughters. It is impossible to change quickly and radically the psychology which has been developing for centuries.

Zealots of patriarchal tradition watch strictly so that the behaviour and way of life of their wives, sisters, and daughters correspond to the prescriptions of the shariat and adat: they do not allow them to visit public places or study at the university and object to their participation in production and so forth. In the words of V. I. Lenin, the old right of male supremacy continues to survive in a concealed form. In particular this also explains the fact that in formerly Muslim regions of the country the percentage of uneducated women and those with only an elementary education is significantly higher in the over-all structure of the population than in other republics, krais, and oblasts. And the spiritual world of uneducated women naturally is more subject to the influence of religion, and the range of her interests is narrow and her views of the world are limited.

In our opinion the main reasons for the heightened religiosity of the female population lies in these traditional peculiarities of life and family relationships in the republics of the Soviet East and the northern Caucasus.

It seems that the religiosity of women is also closely connected with the inequality of women in everyday life which is still being preserved in our society. Many women hardly participate in public life and they do not work on a full-fledged basis in production or complete their education and so forth, not only because of the observance of tradition. The point is that not everyone can combine studies, work, and public obligations along with the burden of daily domestic concerns. Consequently, a lowering of the religiosity of women also depends on the solution of many economic and social problems; including, in particular, not only the involvement of housewives in production, but also the creation for mothers of conditions for work and study and organization of a new everyday life. This has a special significance for regions where Islam is traditionally widespread. In the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee at the 26th Party Congress it was correctly noted that we should carefully consider the peculiarities of the situation in various republics and regions when resolving the problems connected with the life and work of women.

We must take into account all conditions of life and the peculiarities of their psychology about which we were speaking when organizing indoctrinational and educational work among Muslim women. Here, of course, a comprehensive approach to the organization of the whole matter of indoctrination is also necessary, and it requires consideration of the peculiarities of the various groups of working people, in this case--working women.

There are no universal methods of indoctrinational work directed at overcoming the religiosity of women. However, some experience accumulated by the organizers of atheistic indoctrination of women shows in which ways it can be made more effective. For example, they rightly consider our work with housewives in Dagestan very important because of the peculiarities of the religiosity of women which we noted. Here is how it was organized in Derbent more than 10 years ago--even today this experience is not outdated and it has become firmly established and it continues to be enriched.

The women of the old section of Derbent, with rare exceptions, were at that time housewives. The majority of them were noted for their special devotion to the traditions of the Shiite sect of Islam: they wore yashmaks, observed the requirement of seclusion and carefully carried out all prescribed rituals on religious holidays. Often female students of upper classes gave up their studies and from then on their life was confined to household concerns. It is clear that for the majority of the women in the old city neither lectures, evenings in clubs and culture houses, nor even movies existed. They brought up their daughters in just the same way as the future guardians of Muslim traditions.

For this reason indoctrinational work which responded to a large number of demands was necessary in the place of residence. Only women who were well-acquainted with local conditions and knew family-everyday traditions and Muslim dogma could conduct it. They had to have the skill to persuade and the ability to skillfully propagandize the socialist way of life. And of course, they had to be representatives of the local nationalities. It was not easy to train such personnel.

The Derbent Party Gorkom enlisted only those teachers of secondary schools, tekhnikums, and colleges and doctors and nurses who showed interest in the work and then taught them in special courses. It was after such training that even work began in the old section of Derbent. They took everything into account: the nationality of the women, the extent and characteristics of their religiosity, their educational level, and national traditions and customs.

Each propagandist was assigned to work among the women of 8 to 12 families living in a neighborhood. One must say here, that the housewives willingly gathered for the discussion. They in no way violated their customs here--the woman was of their own nationality and spoke to them in their own language, so to speak was "one of their own." They gathered in the house or in the courtyard and drank tea. The conversation began on any subject, but gradually it turned to the necessary course. Soon the women became accustomed to such meetings and even anticipated the next discussion. After all, for many of them, if not all of them, the discussions were the only diversion in a humdrum life full of monotonous domestic concerns.

At first they were passive listeners, then little by little they began to become interested in the social and cultural life of the city, and in national and world events. At times we were able to take them to the show or theater. The propagandists told the housewives how the collectives of factories, plants, and other enterprises live. Many women who were particularly influenced by such discussions, went to work in production and there their atheistic indoctrination continued on a different level.

The character of the religiosity of the female population was noticeably changed due to this work in the place of residence in the old section of Derbent. It also influenced the representatives of the older generation. It was possible to convince many fathers that they could not prevent their daughters from studying in upper grades or entering the university or in production work.

The experience of the Derbent CPSU Gorkom again showed that specially trained propagandists are necessary for organizing mass and efficient atheistic work among women in those regions where the vestiges of Islam are still preserved. The creation of such personnel is a difficult task, but quite feasible. Training of female students in propaganda work is conducted in many VUZ's in the Soviet East.

The organizations of the Znaniye Society have great opportunities for overcoming the religiosity of women. The many years of experience of the Dagestan organization of the Znaniye Society shows this in particular. A commission of the republic's board of directors, made up of 35 people--teachers, lawyers, actresses, doctors, state representatives, and party workers, has been active for 20 years in the work among mountain women. Doctor of Historical Sciences Sh. G. Gadzhiyeva heads the commission. This public organization has many good works on its records. Many times it spoke in defense of the mountain woman against the old customs which suppress her

in family and everyday life. The commission's members prepared the texts of lectures to help the propagandists: "Vestiges of Islam in Marriage and Family Relations and Ways to Overcome Them," "The Struggle With Vestiges of the Past and in the Attitude Toward Women," "About Crimes Connected With Vestiges of Local Customs," "Islam and the Woman," "Bridemoney: Origin and Social Essence," and so forth. They frequently visit the republic's rayons and deliver lectures and speeches and help the woman's councils. This commission is also engaged in training women of the local nationalities as lecturers: they hold seminars and courses in the republic, and organize exchange of work know-how. For example, it recommended for wide use the know-how of the University of Culture of Daily Life in the settlement of Ysish in Akushinskiy Rayon of Dagestan ASSR, which was founded by secondary school director and Hero of Socialist Labor Khamis Kaziyeva (now she is the secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the republic).^{*} This university did a great deal in overcoming the vestiges of Islam in family and everyday life, and consequently in the life of women. Each grain of similar know-how is very valuable for us since overcoming the religiosity of women is one of the important problems of communist indoctrination of Soviet people. Without a solution it is impossible to successfully form the new man.

^{*}An essay about Kh. Kazieva was published in No 7 of our journal in 1982.

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REGIONAL

TURKMEN ATHEISTS' FERVOR SHOULD EQUAL THAT OF MULLAHS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 16 August 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by T. Atayev, senior scientific worker at the Turkmen Academy of Sciences' Department of Philosophy and Law and a member of the USSR Philosophical Society. The article is titled "The Truth About 'Holy' Places" and consists of three episodes from the author's atheistic field work in Turkmenistan's Tashauzskaya Oblast.

The first involves a man whose wife was preliminarily diagnosed by a rural medical worker as suffering from a psychological disorder. She experiences "significant improvement in her health" following a visit to doctors in the city of Tashauz, but happens only after her husband first listens to the advice of a series of relatives and wastes much time and resources traveling from holy place to holy place and to a number of quacks, fortune tellers and ishans whose only effect is to deprive the couple of their money and livestock in payment for their services.

The next tells of an incident wherein the author's fellow traveler, director of the Tashauz Oblast House of Atheism Durdy Bayramov, through first hand knowledge of one of the holy places in his district, is able to best a local believer by better describing the physical layout of the shrine of Ashik-aydyn's grave than his interlocutor. He is supported in this by a couple of passengers on their bus who have been places is forced to get off the bus at the next stop by his embarrassment, according to the author.

The third incident does not end with so palpable a success in the opinion of Atayev and his fellow traveler Bayramov. They decide to visit the grave of Ashik-aydyn, where they find "a considerable group of pilgrims." In this group of mostly "elderly people" a young 23 year old is particularly conspicuous. A long discussion with him shows: a village mullah advised him to seek a cure for his dizziness at the holy place; he had been many days at the holy place without effect; he had himself become convinced of the uselessness of his venture at the holy place, say the two propagandists. Yet even as they watch him follow their advice and drive off toward Tashauz to visit a doctor, Bayramov muses aloud, "I wonder if I will see him here again the next time? What if he yields to the advice of relatives and sets out on pilgrimages to other 'holy places'? This can't be ruled out." "How little fighting spirit and aggressiveness our Lenin Rayon ideological activists have when it comes to the 'holy' place on their territory!" notes Atayev. "The way there is long and hard. And yet this does not keep a certain religious 'figure' from visiting there constantly and conducting soul-saving discussions with pilgrims!"

REGIONAL

EXCESSIVE CAUTION IN FOSTERING NATIONALITY PRIDE SCORED

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 4 Jan 84 pp 2, 3

[Article by H. Polatov, Scientist in the Service of the UzSSR, "Historical Consciousness: National and International Aspects"]

[Text] "We must persistently seek and find new working methods and forms which conform with today's requirements and open up new, ever broader paths for making more fruitful the mutual enrichment of cultures and for everyone to make use of the best riches in each of our peoples' cultures."

Yu. V. Andropov.

It is well known that every people highly esteems its own history, and that every people has a historical consciousness developed to one or another degree. Prior to the revolution the Uzbek people had not taken shape as a nationality in the modern sense of the word. It took shape as a socialist nationality for the first time only after Great October. Should one conclude from this, however, that the past of the Uzbek people is not worthy of attention? No, of course not.

We, the Uzbek people, are one of the most ancient peoples in the world and, at the same time, have been formed as a nationality in the process of socialist construction. Isn't there a logical contradiction in this statement? To answer that question let us appeal to the founders of scientific communism. In the words of K. Marx and F. Engels is the phrase "nationalities that have been dispersed and scattered for a thousand years." The use of the word "nationality" cannot be interchanged with the words "national" or "small nationality." K. Marx and F. Engels clearly distinguished among those terms. In speaking about nationalities that have been dispersed and scattered for a thousand years they have in mind nationalities that existed as ethnic entities prior to the appearance of modern nationalities and national characteristics that came into existence prior to the appearance of nationalities in the modern sense.

Since of old the Uzbek people has advanced the ideal of a just society in its tales and legends and artistic monuments. The struggle against the elements of nature and hatred for oppression of one man by another man, for

moral and spiritual suffering, and for civil wars and wars of invasion, have found expression in its hopes. Consequently, it has advanced the ideal of a mature person who possesses lofty ethics, a broad range of knowledge, physical power, and a feeling of citizenship. All of these remained only hopes, however, under the conditions of a society governed by private ownership of property and social relations based on it.

Like all peoples the Uzbek people have preserved their history and national essence. This did not happen by itself, but as a result of a ceaseless, conscious struggle during which the Uzbek people, like other fraternal peoples in the region, brightly demonstrated their national spirit and defended their national reality with their labor and their words and, when the time came, with force of arms.

The mechanism of the spiritual formation of a nationality is such that, first, the nationality accepts as its own the thoughts and ideas that surfaced as a result of the way of life of past generations. These ideas are spontaneously embodied in the consciousness, behavior, and customs of the nationality. However, if spontaneity explains on one hand the profound process of the nationality's thoughts and ideas and the strengthening of the bases of their origin, then these thoughts and ideas are revealed on the other hand in daily consciousness. Second, national traditions, customs, and ethics, since they are the materialized thoughts and feelings of past generations, possess to a certain degree an objective and lawful tendency. Third, classes and ethnic groups within the nationality's composition exert substantial influence over the acceptance or rejection of national attitudes and ideas. Fourth, the national psychology which is the first stage of self-awareness organically unifies the people's political, ethical, legal, esthetic, and other views, and in this way forms a unity of thoughts and emotions. Fifth, when the unity of thoughts and emotions comes into existence it turns into action and behavior. Thus, the Uzbeks came into existence under the influence of a social-psychological, existential, and cultural environment.

The power of Marxism-Leninism's international teachings is that they present a profoundly scientific view of the mechanism of the spiritual formation of nationalities and pay great attention to the socioeconomic and political unification of the people. This principle played a decisive role in unifying the national movement with the workers movement in a single revolutionary current.

Looking at the path trod by our people and at the past which changed its entire socioeconomic system and led it to the path of a new life, we are deeply convinced that the subordination of Central Asia to Russia, the Great October victory, and the formation of the USSR and the Uzbek SSR possesses a truly great historical significance. Understanding the necessity of waging the struggle for freedom and socialism strengthened the eternal friendship with the Russian people, and rallied the Uzbek people as well as other fraternal peoples of the October victory. The international unity and cohesiveness of the Soviet people were the decisive requirements for rising above the difficulties in the period of socialist construction, emerging victorious in the second world war, and overcoming natural disasters.

It is possible to cite and discuss numerous examples that show the international unity and cohesiveness of the Soviet people in the resolution of industrial and agricultural problems, in the steadfast fulfillment of the Food Program, in the integration of spiritual riches, and in the improvement of health and sport services. However, it is sufficient to observe that the international unity and cohesiveness of the Soviet people are the foundation for strengthening our entire system, the guarantee of the firm establishment of the ideals of communism, the criterion for further developing and consolidating socialist nationalities and subnationalities, and the bulwark of the world revolutionary process and of peace in the entire world.

Where the objective laws of the existence and development of nationalities are falsified there is no truly scientific truth. There is a single objective truth for this as for all social phenomena. Truth looks at classes and their ideologs and politicians with indifference. In science there cannot be two truths about the same reality. However, classes and their ideologs and politicians do not look at truth with indifference. Reactionary classes and their ideologs and politicians, because they operate in opposition to the interests of nationalities, cannot demonstrate the true conditions for their existence and development. The June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee demonstrated once again that our party understands social phenomena on an objective, strictly scientific level, and rigidly applies its understanding. However boldly and sharply science advances it corresponds to the interests of the worker class and its allies. The dialectical unity of national and international aspects emerges from it during the socialist revolution and the construction of communism. Under conditions of real socialism there are no objective reasons for being against loyalty to the motherland or to the friendship of one's own people and the Soviet peoples, or the belonging of one's nationality to the socialist homeland. Socialist internationalism does not negate national feelings or the national pride of socialist nationalities. Although class and national relations are connected to one another today, under the conditions of a developed socialist society, the historical fates of these classes and nationalities are various. The period of the formation of the classless structure does not correspond to the joining together of nationalities. In the future, too, the joining together of nationalities will not lead to the elimination of national and ethnic differences. These differences will not be eliminated principally because the joining together of nationalities is not envisioned as casting off or ignoring the spiritual wealth of nationalities. Rather, it is envisioned as a further development that accords with all the national and ethnic multifacetedness of the new society. Therefore, there is a limitless future for the development of the unique and inimitable national cultures of nationalities and subnationalities.

It must be stressed that profound and fundamental research is being conducted in the field of culture characteristic of the period of the formation and development of the Uzbek people. Presently, works belonging to the fields of history, culture, archeology, Orientalism, and linguistics, provide nourishment for the ever growing spiritual interests of our people. Therefore, the time has come, in our opinion, to create a comprehensive work of synthesis on the problems of the past, present, and future unity of the culture of the Uzbek people.

The need is also being felt for a comprehensive work on Tashkent which is an integral part of the social life of the Uzbek people. Tashkent, which embodies the material and moral culture of our people, is a shining example of ancient and modern culture. Its streets, squares, and splendid buildings have eternalized the names of the true children of our people and the historical events that have occurred in the city, the constructive labor and the cultural and spiritual accomplishments of the city's population, and the sacrifice and heroism of democratic and revolutionary figures. The history of Tashkent is a shining example of lofty patriotism and nourishes the national pride and consciousness of the Uzbek socialist nationality. This history also helps others understand the international character of lofty humanism and of democratic and socialist ideals. Therefore, our historical scholars owe a debt to the party and the people.

It must be acknowledged that the excessive caution shown by some scholars in treating riches that enter the sphere of national pride is playing a negative role. Such "caution" sometimes contributes to indifference toward national cultural riches. This is caused by the incorrect thoughts and tenets found in some books being printed by our publishing houses. For example, let's take V. Ten's book "Rivojlangan sotsializm sharoitida millatlarning yaqinlashuv jarayoniga KPSS rahbarligi [The CPSU's Leadership over the Process of Rapprochement of Nationalities under the Conditions of Developed Socialism]. According to the author, the growth of national self-awareness produces some negative aspects (page 186). When the problem is put in this form it is permissible to ask the author: Since when did we begin to search for the causes of the origin of negative phenomena in the reality of the socialist type?

Was not the socialist self-awareness of socialist nationalities formed in opposition to nationalism and chauvinism? Isn't that mixing concepts that don't belong to the same theme? Can the self-awareness of socialist nationalities--which is an integral part of socialist ideology--nourish negative elements in the field of nationality relations? In fact, these negative elements can be nourished precisely where the socialist self-awareness of nationalities is insufficiently developed and where an activist struggle against vestiges of the past in peoples' consciousness is not waged. Such elements increase where consistent ideological and indoctrination work is not conducted against those who support the spirit of the "people," or against those who praise the autocracy, reactionary nationalists, or certain prerevolutionary figures who opposed progress.

The self-awareness of socialist nationalities is manifested as one of the most important cultural factors and an indicator of the accomplishments of socialism. Its existence has a legal and objective character. It expresses a nationality's feelings of natural pride in the accomplishments it has achieved in its own culture. It cannot be grouped with cases of national conceit as a social intellect, arrogance, or disdain for other nationalities and subnationalities. Consequently, there is a necessity for deeply studying the history of the Uzbek people and the commendable and glorious deeds of our ancestors in all fields of life.

Thus, since our people has a rich history, why shouldn't productive use be made of it to strengthen socialist self-awareness?

There is nothing petty in the formation and development of self-awareness of socialist nationalities. In the words of comrade Yu. V. Andropov: "Attitudes toward language and monuments of the past, and the interpretation of historical events are important for the way we modernize cities and villages and the way we influence the working and living conditions of people."

It must be said that where indifference, apathy, and inactivity exist there can appear those who present themselves as "experts" in national culture, false patriots, or promoters of one nationality's culture over another's. The level of knowledge of such people is limited only by what they have heard. Their reflections are not based on any work composed of primary sources and logical conclusions. As stressed by comrade K.U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the June (1983) Plenum of the Central Committee, individuals who deal in slander and rumor must be assessed in a principled and party-minded manner. No communist should allow such incidents to pass.

It is not that there are not those who try to instill in Soviet peoples a mood of indifference toward belonging to a nationality. Therefore, those who conceal national cultures as well as those who manifest indifferences toward the riches of national cultures should be assessed in a party-minded manner. National self-awareness forms and firmly establishes a feeling of patriotism which is demonstrated in the concrete acts and behavior of people, and also forms an activist life stance among builders of communism. The patriotic actions and behavior of the Soviet people constitutes internationalism in practice.

The spiritually healthy person does not look indifferently at his mother country or at those individuals who actively help this mother country prosper. Knowing that one is a child of humanity as a whole and an internationalist does not mean forgetting one's own mother country or beloved homeland. Let us recall the words of M.I. Kalinin, the distinguished party and state figure and the fervent propagandist. "Some people," he said, "think that if you call yourself an internationalist then you do not consider yourself a Russian or an Uzbek or a Kazakh. This is ignorant." Indifference to national phenomena was completely alien to the great genius V.I. Lenin. V.I. Lenin taught that we are full of feelings of national pride...that you can be a communist only when your memory is filled with the riches created by mankind. Vladimir Il'ich understood the dialectical unity of the past, present, and future. Therefore, the contributions of the Uzbek people to national and social progress and to the treasury of mankind's culture should be scientifically investigated from this point of view.

Our important party-minded duty is to increase the role of historical consciousness and to make maximum use of cultural riches. Because bringing the national and international interests of workers into harmonious balance and the flourishing and multifaceted development of every nationality will serve to create the social conditions which will lead to the further elevation and prospering of our entire fraternal union.

REGIONAL

MVD MOVES FAST TO AVERT CRIME IN POST-EARTHQUAKE GAZLI

[Editorial Report] Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 29 1984 carries on pages 22 and 23 a 900-word interview conducted by Yu Petrov with G. Rakhimov, general-major of the militia and chief of the Bukhara Oblast Executive Committee Administration of Internal Affairs. Petrov reads excerpts from letters of thanks sent by some of the Gazli inhabitants: "In the name of all the Bulgarian construction workers who suffered from the natural calamity, we express our warm gratitude to the workers of the militia protecting our quarter for their labor which all of us needed so." He then addresses Major-General Rakhimov: "Nevertheless, comrade general, it is not the main task of the militia to tend to water, tents, children. It is no secret that there are those among us who hasten to violate the law during calamities." The major-general answers, "I get your drift. Yes, the criminal element immediately turned its attention to the events in Gazli and gravitated there. We foresaw this and tried to create a reliable defense against all such shady types. This task was given to the dragnet and search groups comprised of criminal investigation workers, auxiliary militiamen, and members of the komsomol operational detachment. In the days immediately following the catastrophe we established special control measures directed against a number of recidivist thieves and other persons with previous convictions for serious crimes. Nor did "transients" wanting to make some money in the city escape our attention."

"These are prophylactic measures," says Petrov. But did you actually come upon any crimes that had been committed?" "Unfortunately, yes," answers Rakhimov. "The workers of 'Gazlineftegazdobycha' production union reported that from well number 207 32 3-inch gas pipes each 10 meters long had disappeared. But investigators were hot on the trail and in a few hours the thieves were arrested and the goods returned." Rakhimov goes on to report that this was only an isolated incident and that for the 3-month period "after the earthquake the number of criminal actions decreased by one and a half times. The misfortune brought people closer together and the activeness of the citizens in the fight with thefts of socialist property was increased."

CSO: 1830/627

REGIONAL

UZBEK REPUBLIC SEMINAR ON CONSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 August 1984 carries on page 1 a 300-word UzTAG report titled "Daily Party Control of Construction." The report outlines a republic seminar held on 16, 17 August on the theme of mobilizing republic construction collectives to increase the effectiveness and quality of construction in the light of the demands of the 26th party conference, the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU CC and the 16th Uzbek CP CC Plenum.

In attendance were secretaries of party construction organization and of building industry enterprises of the republic. Speeches and reports were read by Uzbek CP CC First Secretary Usmankhodzhayev, Uzbek CP CC Second Secretary Osetrov, secretaries of the Uzbek CP CC R.Kh. Abdullayev and G. Kh. Kadyrov.

"All the ideological and organizational work of party organizations must be directed toward the soonest possible overcoming of the lagging behind tolerated at the sites of important construction objects like living quarters, schools, children's and medical establishments of the culture and service sector; toward the unconditional fulfillment of the ambitious plans for the current year and for the 5-year plan as a whole and toward an appropriate observation of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Uzbek SSR and the Uzbek Communist Party."

CSO: 1830/628

REGIONAL

ACUTE OVERCROWDING IN NUKUS SCHOOLS, UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 August 1984 carries on page 3 a 250-word article by special correspondent A. Khayrutdinov titled "This Endless Three-Shift Operation." The article gives figures of capacity versus actual enrollment in several Nukus schools: In the 20 second microrayon at middle school imeni Karl Marks the capacity is 1,568 students but more than twice that number will begin studying there on 1 September. At the middle school imeni Gorkiy the capacity is 960 but 2,200 children will be attending. At middle school imeni Gogol the figures are 450 and 1,238 respectively. At middle school imeni Musayeva 420 and 1,023. In recent years four new schools have been built in Nukus and by the end of next year two more will be ready to turn over, opening up 2,600 places for students. But this will not solve the problem as a whole. By the most modest figures the city needs eight new schools. Meanwhile, says the author, grandiose structures are being built, but they are not for the schools. "What a great, multi-story palace of granite and marble the 'Karakalpakirsovkhozstroy' administration has built itself; the industrial association 'Zagotkhlopkoprom' is situated in an enormous building; The Karakalpak Autotrust for Centralized Transport has built itself a 'skyscraper' with all the conveniences. Other enterprises which occupy large buildings are the construction industry's trusts "Priaralvodstroy," "Karakalpakvodstroy," "Reskolkhozstroy," and many others. "If even a few of these splendid buildings were given over to the schools Nukus's three-shift problem would be settled."

CSO: 1830/627

REGIONAL

KIRCHIZ TRANSPORT SYSTEM RIFE WITH ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 16 August 84 carries on page 4 a 700-word report on the misuse of state property. Officials of the Administration for the Struggle with Thefts of Socialist Property and Speculation (UBKhSS) and the MVD are uncovering thousands of cases of workers utilizing government vehicles for personal gain. Efforts to transport fruit and vegetables to the black market, situations in which workers use their vehicles in construction of private summer homes, or simple cases of workers drinking tea all day instead of completing the delivery schedules, have all come to light. No mention is made of a way to combat these illegal activities; the authors merely note that investigations will follow and that the guilty will be discovered.

UZBEK NEIGHBORHOOD USES ANONYMOUS FORM TO REPORT TO MVD

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 August 84 p 2 carries a 750-word article noting the efforts of a local committee to strengthen law and order in the quarter. Among other things, the author mentions the successful use of a relatively new form which allows citizens to report anonymously on the wrong-doings and illegal activities of others in the area. The statements are forwarded to the MVD after representatives of the block committee sign them. No mention is made in the article of efforts to verify the information before it is sent to the authorities.

CSO: 1830/618

REGIONAL

UZBEK REPUBLIC SOVIET CALLS FOR INVOLVEMENT FROM WOMEN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 August 1984 carries on page 1 a 150-word UzTAG announcement of a session of a republic Soviet on the topic of involving women in socially useful labor and more active ideological work among women. At the session, which took place on 17 August, reports were heard on the work being conducted among women and children in their places of residence in Tashkent and on labor and political activeness of women in Namangan Oblast. The necessity of strengthening ideological training work everywhere in the republic and of the active participation of women in the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Uzbek SSR was noted.

CSO: 1830/628

GAPUROV AT MEETING OF MARY OBLAST' WORKERS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 18 August 84 carries a 250-word report of a meeting of agricultural workers of the Mary Oblast' at which M. G. Gapurov, the first secretary of the Turkmen SSR CP Central Committee, spoke. Gapurov urged the workers to "fulfill and overfulfill the government plans," and in conclusion he wished them good health and further success in putting into practise "the historic resolutions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the 22d Congress of the Turkmen CP. Later Gapurov visited the Mary kolkhozes and sovkhoses to converse with the workers in the fields.

CSO: 1830/624

REGIONAL

ANTHOLOGY OF PRE-SOVIET UZBEKISTAN ARCHIVE DOCUMENTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 August 1984 carries on page 2 a 150-word UzTAG report titled "Living Witnesses of Fighting Days" announcing the publication by "Uzbekistan" Press of a new anthology entitled "Revolutsiya 1905-1907 v Uzbekistane" [The 1905-1907 Revolution in Uzbekistan]. The documents and materials published were put together by scholars from the Uzbek CP CC Institute of Party History--a branch of the CPSU Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the Main Archive Administration of the Uzbek SSR's Council of Ministers, and the Central State Archive of the republic.

"Of particular interest are the policy and gendarme proceedings which confirm the scale of the struggle waged by the region's workers against the autocracy. Articles from papers of that ardent period, documents of social-democratic, labor union and other workers' organizations in Turkestan, leaflets of the RSDRP groups and strike committees are living witnesses to the revolutionary events."

CSO: 1830/617

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

TURKMEN CP DISCUSSES COTTON GROWING 'ADVICE'—In the cotton-growing republics, exchange of experience and agricultural skill has become traditional. Thus, in these days of intense struggle by the cotton-growers for high yields, mutual checking delegations from Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan have been exchanging front-rank methods of sowing cotton. They have acquainted themselves with the state of the sown areas and taken an interest in the way the brigade labor methods is being introduced into production. Today the results of the mutual checking were discussed at an extended meeting of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee. Comrade Gapurov, the first secretary of the republic Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the meeting. He stressed that the working people of Turkmenistan had selflessly become involved in the work to carry out their commitments and meet their socialist pledges for the current year. He stressed that all advice from their friends in socialist competition would be taken up by the farmers. The cotton-growers will do everything to meet their enhanced pledges successfully. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 10 Aug 84]

REPATRIATED ARMENIANS COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN—The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers has appointed Comrade Levon Petrovich Manaseryan as Chairman of the Committee for Reception and Placement of Repatriated Armenians from Abroad. [Text] [GF100930 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 24 Jul 84 p 4 GF]

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